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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. *Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi*

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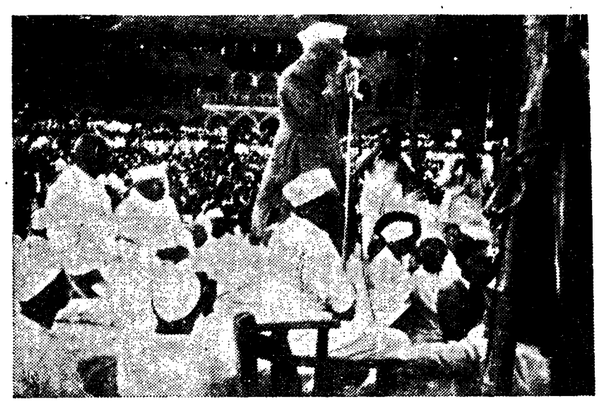
CITY BACKS LEADERS' DEMAND FOR JUSTICE FOR NAVY MEN

Pt. Jawaharlal addressing the Chowpatty meeting on Monday, said that in India there was a conflict between the duty of a man as a citizen and his duty as a soldier. He was of the view that in such a conflict, it would be right if the duty of fighting for freedom prevailed over the duty of obedience to his superiors.



A section of the huge crowds which heard Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel at Chowpatty on Monday.

Sardar Patel (seen sitting in a chair) addressing the meeting said that he wished to point out that the conditions under which the Indian personnel of the services worked were most difficult. The Naval ratings had not only been refused redressal of their legitimate grievances, but had been insulted. They had no alternative but to resort to collective action.

R.I.N. STRIKE LEADERS SEGREGATED!

396 Men Lodged In Mulund Camp

ACTION TAKEN IN LONAVLA AND JAMNAGAR ALSO

BOMBAY, Feb. 27. (A.P.I.):

THREE hundred and ninety-six men from R.I.N. ships and shore establihsments, out of all those concerned in the recent mutiny, have been removed to Mulund Camp pending investigation, states a joint *communique* issued at 7 p.m. by Advance Headquarters, Southern Command.

INFANTRY GUARDS CAMP

As in the ships and shore establishments from which these men were removed, an infantry guard (drawn from the Mahratta Light Infantry) has been mounted at Mulund Camp. Amenities have been provided and full rations have been issued to the men.

Those removed include members of the so-called Central Strike Committee.

The men belong to ships and establishments as under:

H.M.I.S. 'Talwar', Castle Barracks and Fort Barracks 80; Ships in the stream 180; H.M.I.S. 'Cheeta' 12; Ships in Dock 50; Wireless Station (at Mahul) 10; H.M.L.S. 'Hamla' (at Marve) 60; Detention Barracks 4.

AT LONAVLA AND JAMNAGAR

Sixteen men from H.M.I.S. 'Shikra' at Lonavla have been segregated, but will remain in their own establishments.

The exact number of men segregated in H.M.I.S. 'Valsura' at Jamnagar is not yet known. The infantry platoons of the Sikh Regiment which were flown to Jamnagar yesterday, are guarding 'Valsura'.

FORGET AND FORGIVE

LAHORE, Feb. 27 (API): The Working Committee of the Shromani Akali Dal at a meeting held in Lahore to-day adopted a resolution viewing with great anxiety and concern the broadcast of the Commander-in-Chief wherein he stated that the ring leaders of the R.I.N. strike shall be tried and purlished. The Committee expressed the opinion that it will increase the political tension already existing in the country and requested the Government to follow the policy of forget and forgive even in the case of individuals.

HARTAL IN MADURA

Madura City is observing hartal today. The hartal has been called for by the Madura District Communist Party to express sympathy with the R.I.N. ratings and to protest against the recent military and police firings in Bombay and Karachi.

The city is peaceful and, except for one incident of stone throwing at a running train between Madura East and Madura stations, no incidents have been reported so far.

TRANSPORT AT STANDSTILL

All transport workers in the city, including bus drivers and conductors, jutkawallas and rickshaw pullers, struck work and the whole transport system was at a standstill. Almost all the shops in the city remained closed, but majority of hotels and restaurants were open. Lower grade railway employees, including loco shed staff except some drivers and firemen, parcel office porters, points-

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 5)

Maulana Azad's Assurance

LAHORE, Feb. 26, (U.P.I.): "They had their grievances and went on strike. Now that the strike is called off, the Congress would do everything possible to see that their just demands are accepted" said Maulana Abul Kalam Azad the Congress President, to an I.A.F. boy who asked the Congress President at the aerodrome: "What do you think of ratings in strike in Bombay?"

The Congress President added: "Big changes are coming and in the coming shape of things, big problems would be solved including their grievances."

FULL INQUIRY INTO MUTINY

Attlee's Statement In House Of Commons

LONDON, Feb. 27, (Reuter): Prime Minister Clement Attlee in the course of his statement yesterday in the House of Commons on the mutiny in the Royal Indian Navy said:

"A full inquiry into the origin of the trouble, grievances put forward by the men, their reasons for indiscipline and any allegations against their officers, is to be held by a committee appointed by the Government of India with which members of the Indian Central Legislative Assembly will, I understand, be associated.

Courts of inquiry will also be held by the Royal Indian Navy at the various centres concerned to make recommendations about the conduct of individuals men."

The Prime Minister added that he must naturally refrain from prejudging issues which the Committee and courts would have to examine.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MAY)
New York, Feb. 27

Previous closing	26.31
To-day's opening	26.34
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	26.56
Difference	+25

Towards Congress-League Coalition?

GAZDAR'S TALKS WITH AZAD

Ministry Making In Punjab

BOMBAY, Feb. 27 (A.P.I.): Mr. M. H. Gazdar, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, in an interview to the Associated Press of India clarifying his meeting with Maulana and Mr. Asaf Ali, says he met them on February 1 accidentally at Willingdon Air Port, Delhi.

He contacted Maulana Azad again after consultation with Mr. Jinnah on Feb. 4. He indicated at that meeting that the Muslim League was prepared to form coalition with the Congress in the Province of Punjab to include only Congress Hindus and League Muslims in the Cabinet.

His appeal to the Congress now was that they should help the formation of a League Ministry in the Punjab in coalition with the League on some All-India understanding between the Congress and the League High Commands.

AZAD MEETS CONGRESS PARTY

LAHORE, Feb. 27 (A.P.I.): Maulana Azad addressed a meeting of the newly-elected Congress members of the Punjab Assemoly which began at 3 p.m. at Fairfields. The meeting will elect the leader of the Party.

The Congress President is expected to stay in Lahore till March 4 when he will proceed to Peshawar.

A special telephone has been installed in the room occupied by the Congress President at Fairfields.

PUNJAB PREMIER MEETS AZAD

Malik Sir Khizr Hyat Khan Tiwana, the Punjab Premier called on Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, at Fairfields at 2 p.m.

The talks between the two are in progress.

Malik Khizr Hyat Khan's talks with the Congress President lasted half an hour.

Explaining the nature of the talks with the Congress President to-day, Malik Khizr Hyat Khan, Premier, told pressmen in an interview at his residence that he requested Maulana Azad to exercise his influence through local Congress leaders to prevent recurrence of any disturbance by the students.

Questioned whether he would see the Congress President again the Premier said that the possibility of another meeting was not ruled out.

BALDEV-MAMDOT MEETING

Nawab of Mamdot Leader of the Punjab Assembly Muslim League Party, met to-night Sardar Baldev Singh, Leader of the Panthic Akali Party, to explore the possibility of a League-Akali Coalition. The talks which began at 10-30 p.m. were still continuing at midnight.

The talk between the leaders of the Muslim League Party and the Panthic Akali Party lasted nearly two hours.

It is understood that the talks will be resumed to-morrow.

PANTHIC PARTY MEETS

The Punjab Assembly Panthic Party met this afternoon at the residence of its leader, Sardar Baldev Singh. All the 23 members of the party were present. Master Tara Singh and other two members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee were also present by special invitation.

It is reported that Sardar Baldev Singh explained at length to the members of the Party the trend of the talks he had with individual members of the Muslim League and the Congress parties on the question of the formation of a Ministry. He is reported to have further told them that the talks had so far been only of an informal nature.

SIKHS AND CONGRESS

Twenty-two Panthic members of the Punjab Assembly headed by Sardar Baldev Singh in a statement to the press strongly protest against the treatment meted out to the Sikhs by the Congress Government in the Frontier Province. Before Congress can expect to enlist the co-operation of the Sikhs it must allay the fears of the Sikhs with regard to the treatment of the minorities.

DEMAND FOR SIKHISTAN

(U.P.I.)—One group of the Akali Sikhs supports the idea of forming a coalition with the Congress and the Unionists while the second group led by Giani Kartar Singh favours the idea of an alliance with the Muslim League. A third group suggests the adoption of a policy of neutrality towards the League. All these groups are, however, unanimous in their demand for recognition of the Akali Party as the sole representative of the Sikhs and conceding the Azad Sikh State in the future constitution of India.

Next Congress Session

Not Before November, Says Maulana Azad

LAHORE, Feb. 26, (U.P.I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, replying to a Pressman said that the Constitution Committee which was set up by the Congress has submitted its report recommending several changes. The Working Committee which was likely to meet in the first or second week of March would discuss them. They would also come up before the A.I.C.C., but the final authority to make any Change in the constitution of the Congress lay with the Plenary Session.

In this connection Maulana Azad said that the Plenary Session of the Congress might not be held before November next.

Lahore College Students On Strike

LAHORE, Feb. 27. (A.P.I.): The students of the Lahore colleges went on strike to-day as a protest against the sentence passed on Captain Burhanuddin of the Indian National Army. They marched in groups through different localities of the town and converged at Fairfields, where Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President is staying. On the way they shouted slogans, demanding release of I.N.A. men and the remaining political prisoners.

The students assembled on the lawns opposite the rooms occupied by Maulana Azad peacefully as the Congress President was taking rest at the moment.

Armed and lathi police were kept in readiness as a precautionary measure.

STOP PRESS

BRITISH DEMANDS NOT ACCEPTED BY EGYPTIAN GOVT.

CAIRO, Feb. 27, (Reuter): Ismail Sidky Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt, denied Lord Addison's allegations that the Egyptian Government had accepted British demands regarding last Thursday's disturbances in Egypt, in a statement tonight in the Chamber of Deputies in Cairo.

Sidky Pasha said that the Egyptian Government took appropriate measures on Thursday night (the day of the disturbances) before British verbal representations which were made the following morning.

S. K. PATIL SEES GOVERNOR

BOMBAY, Feb. 27 (API): The Governor of Bombay granted an interview to Mr. S. K. Patil.

GOVT. ACTION DENOUNCED

Labour M.P. On Drastic Measures Employed In Bombay & Karachi

COVENTRY, (Warwickshire), Feb. 26, (Reuter): A resolution demanding immediate transfer of power to the people of India was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Coventry Indian Workers Association yesterday. Mr. Maurice Edelman, Labour Member of Parliament for West Coventry, denounced the drastic measures adopted by the British Government at Bombay and Karachi and said that Indian independence was absolutely essential for world peace.

NO INSURED ARTICLES OR M. O.S FOR BOMBAY

BEZWADA, Feb. 27 (A.P.I.): The booking of insured articles, parcels, M. O.s and V.P.P. for Bombay has been temporarily suspended with immediate effect till 3rd March, 1946, according to a notification issued by the Post Master, Bezwada.

Jubbulpore Signal-Men Strike Work

PROTEST AGAINST SENTENCE ON CAPT. BURHANUDDIN

BOMBAY, Feb. 27. (A.P.I.):

ACCORDING to information available here from official sources about three hundred sepoys of the Indian signal corps struck work this morning at Jubbulpore as a protest against the sentence passed on Capt. Burhanuddin.

They left their barracks and went in procession carrying banners of Indian National Congress and the Muslim League and held a meeting and enumerated their demands and grievances.

It is reported that these men objected to certain remarks in the Commander-in-Chiefs broadcast from Delhi on Monday last and decided to strike.

In Jubbulpore all markets are closed today.

LATHI CHARGE ON STUDENTS

RAWALPINDI, Feb 27 (A. P. I.). Cantonment police lathi charged thrice on a huge procession of students this morning which was taken out as a protest against the sentence passed in the third I.N.A. trial against Captain Burhanuddin.

About 1,000 students passing in a processsion arrived on the Mall when they were stopped by the Cantonment police who blocked their way near Flashman's Hotel. On their refusal to disperse the police made lathi charges resulting in injuries to about 20 persons, including Lala Gokulchand, Bhasin, a prominent Congress leader. Later Congress leaders arrived on the scene and persuaded the demonstrators to disperse peacefully.

GOVERNOR'S CAR STONED

LAHORE, Feb. 27 (A.P.I.): The Punjab Governor's car was stopped by student demonstrators near the High Court on the Mall when His Excellency Sir Bertrand Glancy was returning to Government House after attending the Secretariat.

About five to six hundred student demonstrators carrying the Congress Flag and shouting slogans for the release of Captain Burhanuddin marched from the Congress President's residence towards Charing Cross where they were stopped by the police and advised not to go on the Mall. The students, however, broke the police cordon and proceeded on the Mall towards the G.P.O

Near the High Court the Governor's car while coming from the Secretariat entered into the crowd and was stopped by the students. They threw stones at the car smashing the windscreen and removed the Union Jack from its bonnet. The Union Jack is reported to have been torn to pieces and burnt.

After the Governor's car had passed, the demonstrators proceeded towards the Punjab University Office and on the way attempted to stone another car in which a European woman was travelling. The occupants of the car were not hurt. The demonstrators are also reported to

(Continued on Page 5 Col 5)

AZAD PULLS UP STUDENTS

Demonstrations And Slogan Shouting Lead Them Nowhere, He Says

LAHORE, Feb. 27 (A.P.I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad the Congress President, administered a severe admonition to the student demonstrators who collected at the lawns of Fairfields and persisted for a message.

Maulana Azad told the students that he very much resented the organisation of demonstrations and shouting of slogans which led them nowhere, but disorganised the civic life. The Maulana declared that it was the Congress leaders who were capable of giving them a lead and not that the lead should come from the students.

"I will advise you to help us instead of providing hurdles and obstacles in the way of calm and peaceful atmosphere which we want to create and maintain", he said. The methods of staging demonstrations and shouting slogans, the Congress President added, had become primitive However, he assured the students that he had great affection and love for them. He admired their enthusiasm and regarded them as important limbs of Mother India

STATEMENT ON INDIA AGAIN

Pethick-Lawrence And Attlee To Speak Next Week In Parliament

LONDON, Feb. 27. (U.P.I.): The United Press of India learns that Prime Minister Attlee and Lord Pethick-Lawrence, who made a statement on India yesterday in the House of Lords will make another statement on India in both the Houses of Parliament sometime next week when they expect to receive fuller details from the Government of India about the Indian situation

MR. RUIKER FOR BOMBAY

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR.—Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President, All-India Forward Bloc, is leaving Nagpur on 28th instant for Bombay to undergo an eye operation.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.
REGIONAL COMMISSIONER OF DISPOSALS
Disposal of 40/45 Gallon Steel Barrels

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following stores available at Army Salvage Depot, Sibpur, Howrah:

Second Hand 40|45 Gallon STEEL BARRELS used as P.O.L. containers.....20,000 Nos.

2. Conditions of Sale:

(a) The goods will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of the contract laid down in Form Condition 117 which can be seen at the offices of the Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi or Regional Commissioners of Disposals at Cawnpore, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Deputy Regional Commissioners of Disposals, Karachi and Lahore.

(b) Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed within 30 days from the date of issue of acceptance letter from this office.

3. Enquiries: The barrels may be inspected at site.

4. Submission of offers:

(a) Offers in tenderers' own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. RCC| B-4|1 due on 12-3-46 with a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 5,000|- deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Regional Commissioner of Disposals, Calcutta, should reach him by 4 p.m on the 12th March 1946. Offers should remain open till the 11th April, 1946.

(b) Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof but not for less than 1000 barrels.

5. Transport:

Successful tenderers will be given all reasonable assistance for the transport of the stores by rail or road.

(6853)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NANIBAI, wife of MULJI JIVA of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and tax (now redeemed) tenure situate at 1st Bhatwadi Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 126 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Old No. 267, Collector's New No. 1852, Old Survey No. 1574 and New Survey No. 7894 and Cadastral Survey No. 1406 of Girgaum Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 358 former Street No. 11, New Street No. 16.

Dated this day of February, 1946.

AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Lentin Chambers,
Dalal Street, Fort,
Bombay.

(6856)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION WILL TAKE PLACE AT ITARSI.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL MACHINERY OF OIL AND SAW MILL, STORES, A BIG PLOT OF LAND WITH BUILDINGS, ETC. SITUATE AT SARAF ROAD, ITARSI.

M|s. GANDHI & CO. will under instructions from the Owners, sell by Public Auction on Monday, 4-3-46 at 3 P. M. (S. T.) on the premises at Itarsi.

(1) A big plot of freehold land with buildings, godowns, outhouses, two wells admeasuring about 4 Acres.

(2) Oil Mill Machinery including: 1 Lancashire Boiler 26' x 6½' x 125 Lbs. Pressure, 1 Vertical Steam Engine 10" x 18', 1 Vertical Camaron Type Donkey Pump, 1 Chimney, Storage tanks of different sizes, 1 Screw press, Machinery for preparing boiled oil, shed cleaning, machine, drilling machines, Elevators, gearing pipe connections, etc., etc.

(3) Saw Mill machinery including: 1 Portable Steam Engine, double high pressure about 20 N.H.P. having 329 Rating, 120 Lbs. pressure complete with chimney, 1 portable single cylinder steam engine having 212 rating, 120 Lbs. pressure, complete with chimney, Three Bend Saw Machines, Four Circular Saw Benches, Sharpening machines, Butting machines, Light Rails Lines with trolleys, stores, etc. etc.

Terms: 25% Deposit in cash.

For further particulars please apply to the undersigned.

P.S.—The above will be sold in a lot or in convenient lots to suit the bidders.

GANDHI & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

IT IS NOTIFIED that the Branches of the Bank at Mandvi and Sandhurst Road are being temporarily removed to the Head Office at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Until further notice all communications relating to the business of these Branches should be addressed to:—

The Agent,
Imperial Bank of India
(Mandvi Branch or Sandhurst Road Branch as the case may be), Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. ROBERTSON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th February, 1946.
(6873)

"WIT" LEATHER BELTING

Beltings Buffers, etc. manufactured by THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD. highly approved by the Mills. Apply Selling Agents, THE INDUSTRIAL LEATHER CO., LTD., 9, Ash Lane Fort, Bombay. Phone: 33609.

Jinnah's Mystic Sign To Enter Promised Land

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27 (A.P.A.): M. A. Jinnah President of the All-India Muslim League, at a students meeting here last night, gave Indian Muslims, a "sign" symbolising "unity and one."

Raising his right forearm at right angles to the surface of the earth and pointing the index finger skyward with the other fingers clenched over the palm, Jinnah said, "here is the sign for you. It is one."

The meeting, organised by the All-Bengal Muslim Students, was attended by more than a lakh of persons. Purses amounting to Rs. 8,538 were presented to the Muslim League President.

Jinnah said: "We shall get "Pakistan." We will get "Pakistan." But there is only condition—unity amongst Muslims."

Referring to the proposed visit of three British Cabinet Ministers to India, Jinnah said: "If the Cabinet Minister mission is coming to India with an open mind and if they want to work out a just honourable solution, then we shal be able to make them understand what is justice.

"But if the mission has its mind already made up to form a new Executive Council and a single Constituent Assembly, there will be no room left for us to talk to them or do anything."

BRITAIN FINDS IN FRANCE ALLY FOR POLITICAL PLOTS

LONDON, (I. P. S.): Britain is planning a big diplomatic deal with France with a view to getting a close understanding on foreign policy with her nearest neighbour, says the diplomatic correspondent of the Sunday Pictorial.

Complete general agreement has been reached on two big issues, i.e. 1 that Britain supports France's demand for the internationalisation of Rhine and Ruhr 2, that Britain and France work towards a solution of the Middle East problem by planning a greater Syria. This would consist of Syria, part of Labanon Transjordan, Irak and the Arab part of Palestine.

Brockway Urges Immediate Transfer Of Power

LONDON, Feb. 27. (U.P.I.): "What happened in Bombay is a warning which we shall ignore at our peril Government must act boldly if Britain is not to be virtually at war with India. The right of India to independence, must be recognised without equivocation", observed Mr. Fenner Brockway, Leader of the Independent British Labour Party in a statement to the United Press of India giving his reaction to the recent Indian disturbances.

Mr. Brockway adds: "Three Cabinet Ministers should leave at once with authority to transfer rule immediately to India's trusted leaders. The prison doors should be opened tomorrow morning to every Indian gaoled for "offences" arising from India's struggle. Immediate preparation should be made to withdraw the British armed forces from India. Only by a drastic and courageous action on these lines can we be saved from a conflict which will disgrace the Labour Government and bring untold disaster to ourselves and the East."

CONFERENCE IN VIEW

Federation Of Indian Associations To Present Crystal-Clear Picture Of India

LONDON, Feb. 27 (Reuter): The Federation of Indian Associations in Great Britain is arranging a one-day conference in Bradford, Yorkshire, on April 14 for every Indian organisation in Britain whether political, religious or social.

Mr. Surat Alley, Secretary and founder member of the Federation, said that the date had been chosen because by then results of the provincial elections in India would be almost complete and one of the main items on the agenda would be the practical way in which Indians in Great Britain could help to avert the threat of famine in India. By inviting all sections of Indian opinion to express their views about India's independence, said Mr. Surat Alley, British people would also have the clearest possible picture of the present problem in India.

The Federation of Indian Associations in Great Britain includes many social and political organisations but has no affiliation with the India League, the principal organisation of Indians and Britons supporting the Congress cause or with the two Moslem political organisations in Britain —the London branch of the All-India Moslem League or the Great Britain branch of the Moslem League. Mr. Mohammad Abbas Ali, President of the London branch, All-India Moslem League, welcomed the idea of a United Front among Indians to discuss measures to avert famine.

MINISTRY MUST SERVE THE POOR

Abdul Ghaffar Khan's Address To Frontier Congress M.L.A's.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 26. (U.P.I.): Addressing the newly elected members of the Congress Parliamentary Party yesterday in the presence of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Chairman of the Central Parliamentary Board, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan observed: "As you are aware, uptil now I have taken no direct interest either in the formation of the Ministry or in its working. The reason is quite clear I never had any inclination for or interest in like matters. Unfortunately, I cannot absolve myself from the responsibility for all acts of omission and commission of the Ministry. But now Maulana Saheb and other friends impressed upon me that the working of the Parliamentary programme is one way to serve the poor masses, although during the time the Congress Ministry has been in Office, its policy and programme have serious reactions on the Khudai Khidmatgar movement."

Continuing he said that the goal of amelioration of the suffering masses could be achieved only if the Ministry worked as a team with their motto as love and service.

He added: "If you want my co-operation it will be forthcoming willingly, provided you assure me that you run the administration in such a way that people will feel that it is people's Government in the real sense of the word and that it is not a Government of a few individuals.

STALIN-CHURCHILL MEETING

LONDON, Feb. 27 (U.P.I.): "Will there be another meeting between Stalin and Churchill in the near future?"

The British political circles are closely discussing this question and hinting that in the present strained Anglo-Soviet relations, a meeting of the Big Two "who understand one another" might improve the position and lay the foundation of future peace in the world.

MOUNTBATTEN FOR AUSTRALIA

H.Q. SACSEA, Feb. 25 (A.P.I.)—At the invitation of the Prime Minister and Commonwealth Government and of the Prime Minister and Government of New Zealand Admiral Mountbatten will visit Australia and New Zealand next month.

Will Free India Stay With Br. Commonwealth?

Prof. Coupland Points Out Such Alliance Will Contribute To Peace & Welfare Of World

CAPETOWN, FEB. 27. (A.P.A.): THE PROFESSOR OF COLONIAL HISTORY AT OXFORD, SIR REGINALD COUPLAND, TOLD THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS HERE, LAST NIGHT. THAT IT WAS EARNESTLY TO BE HOPED THE FREE INDIA WOULD FREELY CHOOSE TO STAY WITH THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

THE ECONOMIC FACTOR WAS SECONDARY AND SECURITY WAS MUCH MORE IMPORTANT.

If India seceded and concluded an alliance with some other Power, the collective system which the Commonwealth now provided for the defence of the Indian Ocean would be disrupted.

There was, moreover, a strong sentimental reason for Britain desiring India's partnership and friendship, he said.

Sir Reginald also expressed the conviction that the British Commonwealth of Nations would be a greater thing and a more valuable contribution to peace and the welfare of the world if its constituent nations included those not wholly or predominantly European.

He added that if India were one of the partners the Commonwealth would be not only an international, but an interracial society helping to bridge the gulf between East and West.

HEIL HITLER REVIVED IN GERMANY

LONDON, (I. P. S.): While the Allied military Government on the spot is satisfied that it has made of de-Nazification a thorough job, ners comes an interesting story.

An officer of the military Government told in London that in one large German town it has become common for Germans who took for a flat to apply to the local German Housing Office with a quiet 'Heil Hitler" This is the password. Those who use it will have a flat quickly allotted to them and those who do not will not secure.

NEW YORK, (I. P. S.): Russia is working on a long range plan for export trade. Russians will be able to export on an average of at least 400 to 500 million dollars in goods annually when conditions become normal, according to U. S. official estimates.

Politics In Prayers!

S. AFRICAN WHITES RAISE SCARE AGAINST INDIANS

Press Does Its Bit For 'Maintenance Of European Supremacy'

(From Our Correspondent)

DURBAN, Feb. 25: The 'Die Burger' writes: "If Indians in South Africa wish to be regarded as a permanent element in our population they must conduct themselves accordingly respecting the status of our country as a sovereign and independent state which will brook no interference in its affairs and will not tolerate the approach by sections of its population to other countries. If on the contrary they preferred to be considered strangers within our boundaries, then the current agitation and threats of resistance amounted to pure insolence because there could be no talk of rights.

The Durban City Councillor Clarke asked Works Committee to investigate the possibility of zoning beaches and parks. Complaints that the beach amphitheatre has become a popular rendezvous and a picnic spot for Indians, Indians loitered and passed along the beach front in the European area.

The 'Natal Daily News' comments "Clarke has overlooked the fact that Indians are rate-payers and have perfect right to walk along the beach. To call picknicking at beach encroachment, is to make nonsense of the word. The need at Durban's beach is not zones so much as more ample provision for shelter and picnic facilities."

POLITICS IN PRAYERS

Ninety Indians sacked for stopping work to attend prayers have not been reinstated. Congress representations failed to persuade the employer who maintained that he kept politics out of his own business and insisted that prayer meeting was political. Had Indians wished to attend religious festival, he would have considered the request favourably. He saw no reason why the meeting should not have been held on Sunday. Natives have been employed in the place of Indians.

Answering questions the Minister of Transport said, Indians of superior class had been allowed to travel in air seats in aircraft. If traffic warranted it, he was prepared to consider having special aircraft for non-Europeans.

News' heading in the "Daily News" reads "Indians are buying up fixed property in the Cape Peninsula" over the report of statistics in Cape Town showing that in 1945 585 properties were registered in Indian names amounting to 750,000 pounds.

The 'Die Burger' writes: "If these figures are even approximate it becomes a question whether there is not a link between them and the restrictions imposed in Natal. Now it appears Indians are paying particular attention to the Cape. It seems nothing will stop them. There is every probability that this will be the beginning of the agitation for restriction in the Cape."

SOVIET HAVE NO CLAIM TO MANCHURIAN MACHINERY

Byrnes Denies Knowledge Of Any Arrangement To This Effect

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (Reuter): Mr. James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, denied today that there was any secret 'Big Three' agreement giving the Soviet army the right to remove heavy machinery from Manchuria.

He made the statement when asked to comment on the claim made to Foreign Correspondents in Mukden by the local Soviet Commander Major-General Andrei Kvotoun Stankevitch that such removal was authorised under either the Yalta or Potsdam agreements.

Mr. Byrnes declared that he had never heard any such arrangement nor had he been informed of removal of such equipment by the Chinese Government.

Press reports published here today, however, declared that a large scale removal of machine tool plants and other equipment was going on in Mukden area.

Questioned on an additional Moscow radio report Mr. Byrnes said that he had received no information to support the Soviet assertion that all Russian occupation forces were being withdrawn from Manchuria.

Mr. Byrnes rendered an implied rebuke to Soviets when asked to comment on a further Russian radio claim that Sakhalin and the Kuriles had been incorporated in the Soviet Union. He reiterated the United States stand that cession of territory must be carried out by treaty though he added that the Yalta agreement did, in fact bind the United States to support the cession of southern Sakhalin and the Kuriles when the peace treaty was drawn up.

Soviet Commander Of Mukden Admits It

MUKDEN, FEB. 23 (DELAYED): A. P. A.): THE SOVIET COMMANDER OF MUKDEN ADMITTED THAT SOME JAPANESE WAR INDUSTRIES IN MANCHURIA HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO RUSSIA UNDER THE BIG THREE AGREEMENT, MADE EITHER AT YALTA OR BERLIN.

This was the first official confirmation of recent reports that Russians were removing heavy industries as war booty.

Asked about so-called stripping of Japanese-built heavy industries in Manchukuo, Major Andrei Kovtun-Stankevitch replied: "As far as that is concerned, according to a decision of the Big Three we are not going to leave it here, so it happens that some has been taken out."

"In Europe and places where Americans have been stationed, some machinery has been taken and shipped home to Russia."

China May Call National Planning Conference

SHANGHAI, Feb. 27 (Reuter): The Chinese Government is considering calling a National Planning Conference of the heads of the municipal public works departments and the public utilities to speed up the work of rebuilding the war devastated areas of China, says Thomas Aldegue, Reuter's correspondent in Shanghai.

One of the most urgent needs for this task is technical assistance, according to Mr. Ha Hsiang-wan, head of the Department of Public Works and Construction of the Ministry of the Interior, who has been entrusted by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek with the task of drafting reconstruction and rehabilitation plans.

To fill this need until such time as more additional civil engineering and city planning schools can be established and an adequate number of Chinese students properly trained. Mr. Ha proposes that the Chinese Government shall enlist all foreign technicians available.

Mr. Ha estimates that about 20 per cent of the built-up area of Shanghai was destroyed, but the city had opportunities unequalled by other Chinese cities, of going ahead with reconstruction.

Mr. Ha, in an interview here, expressed the hope that U.N.R.R.A., the Chinese National Rehabilitation and Relief Administration and local governments co-operate in the task of speeding up housing and reconstruction work throughout China.

"The people of China", he added, "should realise that city planning is nothing new. It existed in ancient China and was used in the old capital, Peiping. It is now merely a problem of using scientific methods based on the experience of the West, to implement and improve the work originally begun by China's pioneer city planners."

BE CALM AND PEACEFUL

Chaman Lal Cautions Postal And Telegraph Employees Against Hasty Action

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26 (A.P.I.): Diwan Chaman Lal M.I.A. (Central), in the course of a statement on the proposed strike of Postal and Telegraph employees, urges all parties concerned "to leave no stone unturned in avoiding a conflict which will not only cause a great deal of suffering to the employees of the Department but also lead to a dislocation of services vitally affecting the public."

He says: "It is necessary to warn all local and provincial units of the Federating Unions throughout India to see that no irresponsible elements are allowed to interfere with the instructions given by the Federation.

The necessity for a calm and peaceful atmosphere is paramount.

Members of the Executive Committee of the Federation are daily in session, and will continue to be so until the reply of the Government is received and to continue further negotiations, if necessary. No unauthorised action of any nature should be taken in any part of India until the date fixed by the Federation and even then only such action as is authorised by the Federation.

Restraint, patience and unity should be stressed in every speech made by Union leaders to their men."

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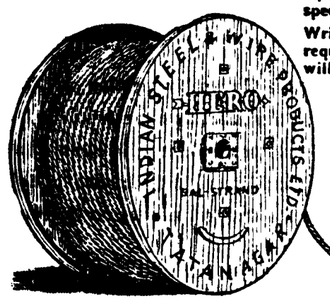

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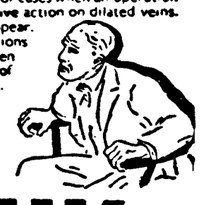

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The evening shows will commence according to the change in CURFEW ORDER
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At
PEOPLE'S JINNAH HALL
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on SUNDAY—3rd MARCH 1946
at 9-30 A.M. & 4-30 P.M.

Tickets at Rs. 25/-, Rs. 10/- & Rs. 5/- for both sittings can be had at:
HINDUSTAN STORES
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Tel: 34408. Between the hours of 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 7 P.M. and on the day of concert at the Hall.
Organised by:—KHAN SAHEB LATAFAT HUSEINKHAN and Party.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 12, 2002.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 25, 1365.
Parsi: Shehrever 28, 1315.
Sunrise 6-59 a.m., Sunset 6-43 p.m.
Hightide 09-12, 22-49.
Lowtide 04-16, 15-36.
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: 3-10 p.m. (S.T.)

Today's Engagements

MUSLIM STUDENTS' FEDERATION: Mr. M. H. Gazdar will meet Students, Federation Hall, at 5-30 p.m. today (Thursday).

BOMBAY OBSTETRIC & GYNAECOLOGICAL SOCIETY: General and clinical meetings to be held today have been cancelled.

TAGORE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE: Preliminary meeting of Bombay Committee of All-India Tagore Memorial will be held today (Thursday) at Indian Merchants' Chamber at 6 p.m. Sjt. B. G. Kher will preside. Mrs. Hansa Mehta will initiate discussions.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND: The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of Ward No. 7 (Dhobitalao-Panaswadi) will meet near the junction of Princess Street and Girgaum Road on Friday at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to go round the ward. Residents who have any difficulties are invited to be present.

DONATION TO S. S. E. SOCIETY: The Regency Council of Kolhapur has sanctioned a donation of Rs. 5,000/- in the next financial year (June 1946) to the Shri Shivaji Education Society, Amraoti, in recognition of the Society's laudable work in the field of education.

GEOGRAPHY DIPLOMA COURSE: Lectures and model lessons arranged for the Diploma Course in Geography have been cancelled for the present.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE FESTIVAL: The People's Theatre shows at the Industrial Exhibition (Gowalia Tank) and Bhageshwar Dnanmandir (Matunga) had to be cancelled. The shows will be held again in the city when conditions are restored to normal life.

KEROSENE FOR MARCH

A Press Note issued by the Supply Commissioner, Bombay, states that the value of a Kerosene unit on the various ration documents has been fixed for the month of March, 1946, as below:—

Lighting—¼ gallon per unit for households and one gallon in all for business premises;

Non-lighting—¼ gallon per unit for households and one gallon in all for hotels

PRICE OF POTATOES

The selling price of small-sized potatoes, available to ration permit holders from the Gamdevi godown and to the general public from the authorised potato dealers, in Bombay City and Suburbs, has been reduced to Re. 0-1-3 per lb. from February 26. All Ward Rationing Offices, Government Grain Shops, Government Godowns and skim milk powder depots in Bombay City and the Suburbs will remain closed on Saturday, March 2, which is a public holiday on account of Mahashivratri.

Postal Notice

The Town Sub-Offices at (1) Ambewadi, (2) Bhajipala Lane, (3) Chamarbaug, (4) Gokhale Road, (5) Kala Chowki, (6) Madhav Bagh, (7) Masjid, (8) New Nagpada, (9) Noorbaug, (10) Ripon Road, (11) Shroff Mahajan, (12) Cadell Road, will open and transact all classes of postal business with effect from Monday, the 4th March 1946.

2. The restriction of booking of (1) Insured letters, (2) Insured parcels and (3) Ordinary parcels, imposed owing to disturbances at all other Town Sub-Offices in Bombay open for business is also withdrawn with effect from the 4th March 1946.

3. Cadell Road delivery office will reopen with effect from 4th March 1946.

10,000 Fine On Amrit Vanaspati

A fine of Rs. 10,000 was imposed today (Wednesday) on Messrs. Amrit Vanaspati Company for crushing 12,595 bags of groundnut seeds without a release permit from the Bombay Government. The Manager of the Company Mr. S. Bahal was fined Rs. 1,000. The accused were tried before the Second Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

C. N. Vakil Quits Planning Dept.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27 (A. P. I.): Prof. C. N. Vakil, whose services as Economist to the Planning and Development Department, Government of India, were lent by the University of Bombay, is leaving the Department by the end of February and will take charge of Director of the University School of Economics and Sociology at Bombay on March 1.

It is recalled that Prof. Vakil joined the Planning Department last year on the invitation of Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Planning and Development Member then. Prof. Vakil who is leaving within a month of Sir Ardeshir's resignation is understood to have been disappointed that he could not find in the Department those opportunities for constructive economic planning to which he had looked forward.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8.0 a.m. News (H) 8.15 News (E) 8-30 Flute Recital 8.50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9.10 Suman Banawalikar 9-30 Moghubhai Kurdikar.

12 p.m. "Vanita Mandal" 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1.0 Shaukat Ali 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 School Broadcast 5.0 Music from Film 5.15 Children's Half-Hour 5.45 Topical Talk 5.55 Locals 6-0 Kavita Vachan (G) 6-15 S. G. Golatkar and Party 6.30 News (E) 6.40 News (H) 6-45 Navnit Jariwala 7-0 "Samarth Ramdas" 7.30 Master Basavraj 8.0 "Pustak Parichaya" 8.15 News (M) 8.30 News (G) 8-45 Tankani Ni Ani 9-0 News (H) 9.15 News (E) 9.30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Programme Parade 9.45 Sports Review 10.0 Lyra Quartet 10.15 Hilda Dias 10-25 Lyra Quartet 10-40 Richard Crook 10.50 Lyra Quartet.

Mr. J. P. MEHTA

Mr. J. P. Mehta, Joint Controller of Indian Shipping, who was felicitated at a farewell party given by the officers and staff of the Office of the Controller of Indian Shipping on the eve of his retirement from his post and on his reversion to the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., from whom his services were borrowed by the Government of India in 1943. Mr. Mehta has had 20 years of experience in shipping at London, Rangoon, Vizagapatam and Bombay. Mr. L. T. Gholap, I.C.S., Controller of Indian Shipping paid a tribute to Mr. Mehta for the valuable services rendered by him.

INDIAN TEAM FOR ENGLAND

The following 16 players have been selected to tour England this summer:
(1) The Nawab of Pataudi (Captain),
(2) Vijay M. Merchant (Vice-Captain),
(3) Abdul Hafeez.
(4) L. Amarnath,
(5) S. N. Bannerji,
(6) Gul Mohammad,
(7) Vijay S. Hazare,
(8) D. D. Hindlekar.
(9) R. S. Modi,
(10) S. Mushtak Ali,
(11) C. S. Nayudu,
(12) R. B. Nimbalkar,
(13) C. T. Sarwate,
(14) S G. Shinde,
(15) S. W. Sohoni,
(16) Vinoo Mankad.

KANTAWALA ELIMINATED

Ghaus Mohammad Still Not In City

BOMBAY, Wednesday.—Madon, a promising player from Calcutta provided the first surprise of the tournament by accounting for Kantawala. The ultimate winner was down 2-5 in the first set, but with determination and brilliance drew level at seven all and thereafter proceeded to win eight games in a row to win the match, without dropping any game in the second set. In the second set Kantawala could do nothing right against the inspired attack of his opponent and lost the match 7-9, 0-6.

Another notable performance of the winning was that of Khory who lost to Man Mohan 1-6, 5-7. His performance was far better than the score indicates. Handicapped by a weak service and his inability to play at the nets, Khory relied on his length and in the second set had his opponent on the defensive at critical junctures. A feature of his play was the frequency with which he passed Man Mohan as he advanced to the nets.

What promised to be an interesting encounter between Suman Misra and Indulkar, petered out into a tame affair as Misra left his opponent almost entirely at his mercy by the speed and accuracy of his shots.

Ghaus Mohammad has still not arrived in Bombay and it is very likely that he may not participate in this tournament.

The following are today's programmes:—

In the morning and evening: Third and fourth rounds of Men's Doubles.

In the evening: Second round of Mixed Doubles.

GHAUS MOHAMMAD CONCEDES WALK-OVER

BOMBAY, Wednesday.—On the second day of the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournaments, the third round of the men's singles and the second round of the men's doubles was decided. The most outstanding absentee was Ghaus Mohammad who conceded a walk over in the double event partnered by Dilip Bose. He has not yet arrived in the city.

Most of the matches played provided a standard of tennis that could hardly be termed first class. Keen contests were very few and as the stars of the tournament have yet to be seen in action, interest did not reach a high level.

The following is today's programme:

In the morning: 8-00 a.m. onwards: Fourth round of Men's Singles.

In the evening: 4-00 p.m. onwards: Third round of Men's Double and second round of Women's Singles and Doubles.

KHUHRO AS WITNESS IN ALLAHBUX MURDER TRIAL

KARACHI, Feb. 27 (A.P.I.)—The Revenue Minister, Khan Bahadur M. A. Khuhro, left Karachi yesterday for Sukkur where he will appear as defence witness before the Special Tribunal conducting the trial of Mohabat Behan, the alleged leader of the Hur gang who is alleged to be responsible for the murder of the late Mr. Allabux.

The Premier, Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, who is at present at Hyderabad, will proceed to Sukkur tomorrow.

JAIPUR, Feb 27. (A. P. I.): About 450 vernacular school teachers in Jaipur State are on strike demanding increase in their salaries.

Riot Tax For City May Reach Crore!

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Peace reigned in the city to-day with tram, bus, railway and other traffic restored to normal.

Though the damage to Municipal property alone is estimated at nearly eight lakhs of rupees, damage done to other Government and private property is said to be very heavy indeed and the public of Bombay will have to make good the loss by footing a Riot Compensation Tax which may run into a crore of rupees.

Estimate Of Riots Loss

BOMBAY, Feb. 27 (A.P.I.): Riot compensation to the tune of about a crore of rupees may have to be paid by Bombay tax-payers, according to present calculations, for the damages caused to Municipal and Government properties during the recent disturbances in the city.

The loss to municipal property is estimated at Rs. 7,00,000. 63 Government Grain shops and three rationing offices were looted and burnt or damaged, besides the loss of furniture and records. The loss is estimated at Rs. 1,50,000. Sixteen post offices were destroyed and postal and telegraph property lost. It is estimated the loss will be nearly Rs. 2,00,000. The loss sustained by private firms and business houses, police posts, railways and the B.E.S.T. Company has not been ascertained. But it is feared that it may amount to several lakhs of rupees.

MILITARY PICKETS GUARD CITY POLICE STATIONS

The process of returning to normal is almost completed, except for military pickets who are still guarding police stations. All tram and bus services have come back to normal, except for the strip of tramway between Dhobi Talao to Prarthana Samaj, where repairs are going on. Service here is expected to be resumed shortly.

All the mills in the city are working except the Moon Mills at Sewri. It is learnt that the Mill has been closed, not on account of the disturbances, but as a result of the murder of a person, in the Mill Compound yesterday, by persons who bore him a grudge.

The Pydhonie police have arrested a certain number of people, from whom they are learnt to have recovered stolen property valued at Rs. 10,000.

The City police are making house to house searches in certain suspected quarters, to trace stolen property.

The City Coroner has disposed of 93 inquests pertaining to the deaths of the persons who succumbed to bullet shots received during the disturbances. All the bodies were lying in the K. E. M. Hospital. Verdict that the firing by the police and the military was justified was given

CURFEW MODIFIED AGAIN

As a result of the improvement in the situation, the Commissioner of Police has modified the Curfew order excluding certain areas covered by his previous order. The areas excluded are: The Fort, (south of Carnac Road), Tardeo, and the vicinity of Jacob Circle.

The amended order will apply to the area bounded by and inclusive of:

Carnac Road, First Marine Street, Queen's Road (exclusive), New Queen's Road (exclusive), Lamington Road (exclusive), Souter Street, New Sankli Street, Byculla Bridge, Victoria Gardens Road, Victoria Road, Reay Road and Frere Road,

Sayani Road, Elphinstone Road, thence along the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line as far as Mori Road and Cadell Road (exclusive).

The hours during which the Curfew will be in force will continue to be 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.

WHAT IS 'IMPORT'?

Important Ruling

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice & Mr. Justice Lokur)

Dhirajlal Dhanji ..... Appellant (Original Accused)
v.
King Emperor ..... Respondent

This was an appeal from the conviction and sentence of 3 days' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 passed by Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, upon the appellant, a partner in the Rajkot Trading Co., for having imported between 19th February 1944 and 14th June 1944 drugs from their Madras office and sold them in Bombay without the necessary license required by the Drugs Control Order 1943. The appellant's Bombay office only possessed a temporary license for disposing of stocks held in Bombay prior to 15th February 1944.

Allowing the appeal and the acquitting the accused, Their Lordships held that the words, "importing drugs for sale" in the definition of "importer" in the Drugs Control Order meant import from abroad and did not prohibit drugs being sent from one province to another. Their Lordships pointed out that after the date of the alleged offence the definition of "importer" had been amended to mean a person who carried on the business of importing drugs from outside India for sale in India. Their Lordships further pointed out that when the Legislature wanted to give a special meaning to the word "import" as in the Wheat Control Order, it specifically defined it to mean bringing from one province to another. Their Lordships, therefore, held that the accused had not "imported" drugs, and as there was no evidence to show that the drugs sold were the very drugs obtained from Madras and not those in stock prior to 15th February 1944, the accused was entitled to an acquittal.

Mr. K. J. Khandalavala with Mr. M. V. Parekh appeared for the appellant.

The Government Pleader Mr S. G. Patwardhan appeared for the Crown.

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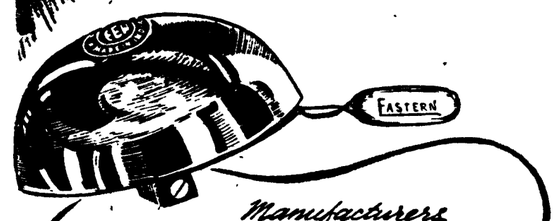

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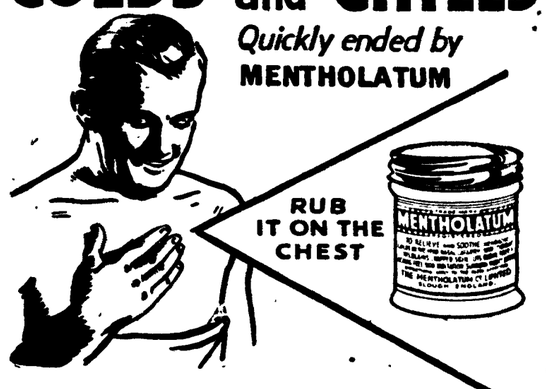

WHEN you feel hot one minute and cold the next, and that shivery feeling of cold or chill runs through your body—quick, hurry for the 'Mentholatum.' Put some of this breathable balm on your chest and throat and rub it well into the skin. 'Mentholatum' goes right through the skin to where the pain and soreness is. It draws out the inflammation and soon you begin to feel warm and comfortable. Also put 'Mentholatum' in your Nose so that its healing vapours are inhaled into your breathing passages. Colds and chills go quickly with this double action. Get a jar of 'Mentholatum' to-day. It is sold by all up-to-date dealers.

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Fruit and Vegetable Merchants' And Growers' Conference
&
Fruits and Fruit and Vegetable Products Exhibition

To be held on 29th, 30th & 31st March, 1946, at DELHI.

Organised by the Fruit & Vegetable Merchants' Union (Regd.)

All Fruit & Vegetable Growers, Traders, Industrialists and concerning Societies and Associations and other individuals feeling interested in are invited to join the Conference and send in their produce for display and sale in the Exhibition.

For particulars please write to:—

BADRUN NABI, Hony. Genl. & Organising Secy., Fruit & Vegetable Merchants' & Growers' Conference, Subzi Mandi, Delhi.

ALL INDIA WEATHER

POONA Feb 27, (API): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from Nov. 1, 1945 and departure from normal recorded at 8 Hrs. (I.S.T.) on 27, Feb. 1946:— Ahmedabad 90 62 0 0 minus 0.3, Ahmednagar 91 55 0 0.3 minus 1.4, Allahabad 78 58 0 2.5 plus 0.4, Bangalore 89 66 0 0.7 minus 2.9 Bombay 85 68 0 0.4 minus 0.5 Calcutta 90 68 0 0 minus 2.5, Colombo 89 75 0 9.9 minus 14.4, Delhi 70 52 0 0.4 minus 1.9, Hyderabad (Dn) 94 66 0 0.9 minus 1.2, Hyderabad (Sd) 87 59 0 0 minus 0.6, Karachi 76 64 0 0.1 minus 1.1, Lahore 71 50 0 0.4 minus 2.1, Lucknow 75 54 0 0.5 minus 1.5, Madras 89 75 0 17.4 minus 3.8 Mysore 90 64 0 3.0 minus 0.5, Nagpur 92 63 0 1.2 minus 1.1, Patna 79 61 0 0.9 minus 1.0, Peshawar 61 41 0 4.7 plus 0.8, Poona 91 53 0 0.2 minus 1.2, Quetta 56 37 0.3 3.2 minus 2.0, Shillong 65 50 0 2.9 minus 0.6, Sholapur 95 62 0 0.1 minus 2.0, Simla 7 47 35 0 2.2 minus 5.0, Srinagar 42 30 0.1 4.5 minus 2.9, Surat 88 60 0 0 minus 0.6.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The man who talks most about patriotism is usually the man who has least of that commodity, just as the man who talks most about his honesty is rarely to be trusted with your silver spoons. A man who really loves his country would no more brag about it than he would brag about loving his mother.

—A. G. Gardiner.

The Bombay Chronicle

NEED OF THE HOUR

Gandhiji's latest statement is another but not superfluous vindication of the policy of non-violence. As we pointed out the other day, there has recently been too much condonation of even thoughtless violence and too much subtle encouragement of what Gandhiji calls thoughtful violence. This is due mainly (1) to the outburst of violence in various parts of the country in 1942 and after and the impression that whatever success was finally achieved by Congress was due to that violence and not in spite of it; (2) to the deserved popularity of the I.N.A. heroes; (3) the inclination of Congress leaders in general not to criticise the violent methods adopted in 1942 and after; (4) and the birth, as a result of all these circumstances, of a party or group which is so disgusted with British imperialism that it is determined to end it anyhow, "violence or non-violence," without a day's avoidable delay, seizing every available opportunity to expose that imperialism and give battle to it. Gandhiji is now constrained to remark: "I would be weak and wrong if I failed to give my estimate of the doings of 1942." And even now he has imperfectly and mildly exposed the wrong doings of 1942. However, he is sufficiently emphatic about the need for scrupulous non-violence in the future. He has rightly pointed out the danger of the view, believed to have been expressed by Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, that the people are not interested in the ethics of violence or non-violence. Gandhiji rightly holds that the people are very much interested in knowing the way which will bring freedom to the masses—violence or non-violence—and that the people have, however imperfectly, hitherto gone the way of non-violence. The ethics of non-violence has imparted to the struggle for Swaraj a kind of sacredness which has gripped the imagination of millions of men and women who are not ordinarily drawn into politics and which has enabled them to endure sacrifice almost without a limit.

The common sense aspect of non-violence is not less important than the ethical. For twenty-five years the Congress has been pledged to non-violence, has made tremendous sacrifices in adhering to it and has gained therefrom a discipline and spiritual strength which are now its greatest asset and which have endeared it to millions of voters and the people in general. Nay, as Gandhiji points out, India has become "a pattern for all exploited races of the earth." After a long, long struggle Britain is inviting India to a treaty of Independence and the negotiations about it will commence in only a few weeks. In these circumstances to flout the very fundamental principle of Congress policy is the limit of irresponsibility. It is also bad diplomacy to discredit the delegation in advance. Gandhiji expresses the plain common sense view when he says: "What would be lost by waiting? Let the official deputation prove for the last time that British declarations are unreliable. The nation will gain by trusting. The deceiver loses when there is correct response from the deceived." Finally, as Pandit Jawaharlal pointed out in his speech at the Chowpatty meeting, millions of us have renewed every year the pledge of Independence and Non-violence on every Independence-day. They ought not to play false to the pledge. If the forthcoming negotiations fail, it will then be time for Congress to consider afresh if its creed and policy need to be modified. But so long as the considered creed and policy remain what they are the only honourable course for Congressmen is to be loyal to them to the best of their capacity. We wholeheartedly endorse the appeals of Gandhiji, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Nehru for exemplary discipline and loyalty in the Congress camps. Else, if we speak in different voices in these critical times, we shall ourselves be the principal cause of the failure of the forthcoming negotiations.

Wanted An Inquiry

The Governor of Bombay has rightly condemned the violence in the city during the last few days and commended the example of "the most eminent leaders of all parties" who have "unequivocally condemned the hooliganism." If, as is rightly admitted, the violence is due to hooligans and not the political agitation of any party, the question arises why the police could not cope with it. Mr. K. M. Munshi, who, as ex-Home Minister of Bombay, speaks with knowledge, has reason to remark: "I do not understand why an emergency was not declared under the Bombay Police Act and some of the undesirable elements externed. The mawalis of each district are well-known to its police station. Their immediate rounding up in large numbers would have a much greater deterrent effect than picking them up in driblets." We unreservedly support the Mayor's demand for a searching inquiry into the disturbances. And the inquiry should not exclude the part played by the police and the military in coping with the disturbances. The public fully support Mr. Munshi who observes: "The military action though prompt was at places indiscriminate. Bombay was not an enemy city which a conquering army was entering. The indiscriminate shooting of children and people quietly pursuing their vocations in closed-houses was a foolish demonstration of might." The military should not be encouraged to carry away the impression that it is above criticism and beyond inquiry.

Frankly Speaking

Collectors' Duty

In his address to the Rotary Club the Governor of Bombay pointed out that there would be considerable food scarcity in the province and suggested long term measures to prevent scarcity permanently. We should have more welcomed detailed constructive suggestions about growing more food immediately, such as have been given by Gandhiji. The public particularly need to know what facilities they may expect from officials in their attempts to grow more food instead of more money crops. Apart from concessions like grants of money or seed or remission of land revenue, much technical knowledge needs to be given to the common people about growing more food. And the needs of the different districts will naturally vary. Have the Collectors been asked to publish information on this subject in the form of leaflets and otherwise?

Britain And Egypt

"A false tradition of loose thinking in vogue for the past 150 years has well-nigh petrified British minds to an amazing degree," so said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at his Press Conference on Wednesday. This traditional loose thinking, the characteristic of the imperialist mentality, is at work in respect also of the Anglo-Egyptian problem. Forgetting that Egyptians have suffered decades of humiliation and provocation and that the world now has radically changed the Labour Government of Britain is attempting the same hectoring and superiority technique which has served Britain only in depriving her of a people's goodwill. The Conservatives, as represented by Mr. Anthony Eden's organ, the "Yorkshire Post," cannot, of course, do better. But Lord Addison and Mr. Attlee who seek to threaten Sidky Pasha and the people of Egypt, under whatever cover, ought to know better and act in the new spirit, in any case they cannot succeed otherwise. The whole of Egypt is aflame. Even more significant is the recent declaration of the solid support of Arab States to the cause of Egyptian Independence.

Act Of Injustice

This is the first time we are hearing of an activity in Manchuria which surprises us. According to the 'Associated Press of America' the Russians are removing Japanese built heavy industries to Russia. This is, perhaps, one of the main things that have provoked so much feeling in China. The 'American Associated Press' attributes to no less a person than the Soviet Commander at Mukden the admission that Japanese war equipment has been removed to Russia and also the statement that the removal of Japanese built heavy industry was authorised under a Big Three agreement either at Yalta or Berlin. The American Secretary of State, however, denies any knowledge of any such agreement. Whether or not there was any such indefensible agreement over the head of China, the point is that appropriation by the Soviet Union of any Japanese built, let alone Chinese, heavy industrial equipment would be an act of gross injustice to China. Germany has been denuded much of her heavy equipment for the benefit of Russia because the Soviet Union was entitled to such reparation in kind. Precisely for similarly just reasons China is entitled to all the Japanese industries in Manchuria. China has suffered at the hands of Japan a little more and much longer than did Russia at the hands of Germany.

Dutch "Clarification"

The Dutch Government has published a clarification of its proposals for "Commonwealth Federation for Indonesia within the Netherlands Kingdom." It is undoubtedly a clarification in the sense that it makes even more clear the inadequacy of the proposals and the justification for their rejection by Indonesians. What is offered is less than half of freedom. It is at best comparable to nothing more than a compromise between Dyarchy and the Indian Constitution Act of 1935. And, of course, the army will be under Dutch control. This, in the present circumstances, means an attempt to re-establish that military domination which the Dutch lost and which the Indonesians are not prepared to allow. With military and ultimate political domination, what is called the "transition" period may be made to mean anything. It is interesting to note that as to the duration of the period, the Dutch, with remarkable frankness, give it a quarter of a century! And this in order to enable Indonesians to tackle what, the world has understood from history, can be effectively dealt with only by a free people. If the Dutch wanted to insult and irritate the Indonesians, they would, we fear, succeed with their proposals and the latest clarification.

French Initiative

It is good that at least one Power has at last taken some positive action against Franco's Spain, however, inconsiderable it may be. The French Government has decided to close the Franco-Spanish frontier. By itself, it is not much. But its significance lies in the fact that it represents a good beginning in putting the screw on General Franco and Spanish Fascism. The French initiative in proclaiming active hostility to the Franco regime deserves to be followed by the United States and Britain. If it is, the days of Falangism will be numbered.

"SWATANTRA"

This is a new weekly hailing from Madras edited by that intrepid penman Khasa Subba Rau. There is nothing flashy about it nor, thank God!, anything filmic. Our periodical press has lately begun to look like an appendage of the silver screen and one, therefore, notes with relief that no painted matinee dolls hit at one's iris from the pages of "Swatantra."

The new journal in fact looks old-fashioned—and, therefore, solid and substantial. It has class written all over, though it seems to be also written all over by Khasa Subba Rau under various aliases and pen-names! Let me hasten to add, however, that among the contributors are C. Rajagopalachari with a short story (how many know that C. R. writes fiction?) and James Cousin and Dr. P. Subbaroyan. The second number shows also a welcome variety of topics ranging from cricket to crime.

Finally, let one get a haunting doubt off one's chest: Was "Swatantra" conceived by any chance to back up C. R. in the political all-in wrestling that is going on in the South at present? The aggressive partisanship showed by the new journal will, one hopes, prove a passing phase particularly in view of the fact that Rajaji has retired from the arena.

Meanwhile here's wishing the best for "Swatantra" (published from 12, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras. Six annas a copy.).

N. G. JOG.

PRIMARY TEACHERS' GRIEVANCES

Mr. M. V. Donde writes:—

"Every sensible person will view with grave concern the decision of the Bombay Provincial Primary Teachers' Association of going on strike from 1st March. The unfortunate decision is taken by the teachers after exploring all other possibilities of getting their grievances redressed. They have been told by Local Authorities that they have no adequate funds to satisfy their demands and by Government that primary education has been transferred to Local Bodies. In the case of those local bodies that have proposed to improve the grades of teachers, Government would not grant them permission. The result of this fight between the Local Bodies and Government is the starvation of over 40,000 teachers and consequential deterioration in the quality of education. This has been going on for years past and teachers underwent great suffering. Owing to the abnormal rise in the cost of living the plight of teachers worsened. Teachers claimed Dearness Allowance but Local Authorities could not cope with their demand.

Having been driven to desperation teachers passed a resolution in their Provincial Conference to resort to strike. Intimations have been already sent to the officers concerned and to the Adviser and His Excellency the Governor. Attempts were made to have an interview with the Adviser but, unfortunately, the interview has been refused.

Government, however, have very recently issued a circular that Local Authorities shall pay to their employees dearness allowance from 13th of February at the rate paid by Government to their servants. In order to enable Local Authorities to incur this new expenditure Government forced Local Authorities to levy additional taxation. This again has created conflict between Government and L.A. at the cost of poor teachers. Really speaking Government ought to have granted additional subsidy to L.A. Besides, this move on the part of Government is so very belated that it has lost its element of help and relief. But Government could have compensated for all this dilatoriness by sanctioning the dearness allowance with a restrospective effect. Teachers ought to have been given the D. A. at Government rates as and when Government paid to their own employees. That would have been the only reasonable course. Otherwise the present proposal of Government brings in no substantial gain to teachers.

Government have issued another circular under which the salary of untrained teachers in temporary service is increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. Government also have permitted L. A. Municipalities to pay Rs. 5 more to teachers as city-allowance. This is not only half-hearted, but it is tinkering with the whole problem. This advantage will be available to few teachers who are in temporary service and fewer still that are working in cities. The present cost of living especially the food-charges makes very little difference between urban and rural areas. The effect of increasing Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 in the case of temporary teachers is simply to make temporary teachers permanent. The permanent teacher starts on Rs. 20 and ends on Rs. 20. This does not alter the present position of teachers as a class.

All such measures will, instead of easing the situation, complicate it. The present proposal of Government will perhaps lead to a split in the united front raised by all the teachers in the province. Naturally teachers are bound to look with suspicion. Government have, therefore, to take up the question of the basic scales of salary. It is argued in some quarters that there are other services under Government that also clamour for higher grades. That is true and their claims ought to be favourably considered. Teachers would never grudge that. But they would like to point out that in the case of teachers it is the question of the living-wage and living-wage alone. Let the teachers be placed on the living wage level and then put them in the category of other public servants. If they are assured of a living wage which is only Rs. 30, according to their resolution, they would not mind throwing their lot with other public servants. It is also argued that Government would like to wait till the popular Government take charge of the whole machinery. This argument would have been accepted if Government were to scrupulously follow it in all other matters. But it is a matter of public knowledge that Government have been heedlessly rushing into post-war reconstruction scheme entailing liability of lakhs and crores of rupees on the future Government. Why should then Government not take courage in both hands and offer a solution to the problem satisfactory to thousands of teachers and thus save them and their families from utter starvation.

The present proposals made by Government are inadequate and unsatisfactory and will not be acceptable to the Provincial Association of teachers.

Muslim League's Reactionary Role In Imperial Politics

Cove Condemns Demand For Pakistan: Says Jinnah Would Rely On British Rather Than On His Own Countrymen

(From Our Correspondent)

London, Feb. 25.

For the last two days, on the second floor of Claridges Hotel there is a scene of animated excitement and jubilation. It was of course confined to the Muslim League members of the Indian Food Delegation. Sir Nazimuddin and Mr. Habbib Rahimtoola were all smiles. They were extraordinarily excited at the report that the Muslim League had won 75 seats in the Provincial Election of the Punjab. There was continous buzz on the telephone. Talks were mostly conducted either in Hindustani or in Cutchi.

"Yes, tell your readers that I am dancing with joo" said Sir Nazimuddin to your correspondent, adding. "I shall even stand on my head but before I do so I must try to telephone to Mr. Jinnah. I must congratulate him. You see we have won this great victory for Pakistan inspite of the persecution of Khizr Glancy axis. We have broken this notorious Punjab axis from top to bottom".

COVE CONDEMNS JINNAH

But amidst this jubilation Mr. Jinnah's political enemy number 1 in England Mr. William Cove, Labour M. P. in the course of an interview said that Mr. Jinnah's recent statements reveal clearly the reactianary role which the Muslim League is playing in imperial politics. It makes quite clear that any support for Pakistan as expounded by Mr. Jinnah is support for social reaction, economic stagnation and political servitude of the Indian masses.

Mr. Cove said the maintenance of the Indian States based on their treaty rights with Britain means the continuance of the British rule over large tracts of India. India cannot be free. She cannot be united as a democratic nation under such conditions. Mr. Cove added: "I am in favour of self-determination for India but self-determination must not be bereft of all democratic contents as it would be, if Pakistan of Mr. Jinnah's kind were applied to India. It is indeed tragic that Mr. Jinnah should be prepared to leave the masses of the Indian States under "paramountcy of the King Emperor".

RELIANCE ON THE BRITISH

Mr. Cove continued: "It would look as though even if Pakistan were granted Mr. Jinnah would rely on the presence of the British in the Indian States rather than on the goodwill of his fellow countrymen for maintenance of his scheme of Pakistan. In this I believe he is right because Pakistan, as expounded by the Muslim League would only erect an artificial and rickety scheme which could not last in the face of the Indian economic social and political requirements of modern world.

"I warmly support the Congress not because it is Hindu or Muslim, not even so much because it includes both but because in its strivings for independence it strives also for economic progress and social democracy. Its leaders are not only nationalists but social democrats. I am quite sure they eschew communal differences and would not tolerate communal oppression. I am quite sure many of India's causes that have militated against the progress of the Indian people would disappear with economic and social progress of India. What vast forces for economic advance and social progress would be released if India were both free and united!

British Rule On Its Last Trial

"Irish Press" Says Task Of Cabinet Mission To India Is Unenviable

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The De Valera Party paper, the "Irish Press" editorially refers to the Indian mutiny and the forthcoming Cabinet Mission to India.

It says few will envy the task that has been entrusted to the members of the British Mission. They go to a country which is under the shadow of a famine, whose people lost all faith in Britain, who no longer believe either in her capacity to govern and govern well or in her promises to quit the country to allow the Indians to work out their own salvation. For whatever may have been the immediate causes that provoked such incidents as the naval mutiny and outbreaks of violence in Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, there can be little doubt that these things have their ultimate source in exasperated feelings of a nation whose patience has been tried to its limit and its endurance.

LAST TRIAL

The paper comments: "To the world it must seem Britain's rule in India is standing its last trial. Does Britain also realise this? In his reply to the Congress which condemned Government for their handling of the naval ratings' strike, Mr. Mason said Government are aware of the "electric atmosphere" in India and would take the greatest care to avoid any deterioration in the general situation.

It was a conciliatory reply although vague. Coupled with it however, was another statement considerably less vague and not at all conciliatory: there would be no "mass punishments" but Government reserved the right to act against those who "must have misled the men."

Apparently it required a mutiny before Government could discover what men's grievances were or who were their leaders.

THE ONLY HOPE

There lies one hope—that the forthcoming negotiations will succeed. India will be sceptical and justly so since her sad experience of the British Missions must cause her to suspect that the present one is just another face-saving device. And unfortunately the British Press still behaves as if its intention was to foster such suspicions. It is still harping on the same old theme that it is still eager and willing to grant India her independence if only the Indians could agree among themselves and still reminding the Moslems and the Princes that if they want a partitioned India then they must have it: but pending agreement (of which the British Press is always in despair) Britain must stay in India to see fair play, enlarging or transforming the Viceroy's, Cabinet so that it will appear almost Indian while always reserving the Viceroy's powers. That can hardly be a policy of this latest British Mission to India, or else they are going on a fool's errand.'

U.S. WARSHIPS NOT TO QUIT BRITAIN YET

LONDON, Feb. 27 (Reuter).—United States Warships are to be based in England for a considerable time, it was revealed today by Admiral H. K. Hewitt, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Forces in Europe.

A.-I. POSTAL STRIKE FROM MARCH 11?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26, (API): The All India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union (which claims a membership of over 100,000) will go on strike on March 11 unless their demands are conceded before March 5, according to a statement issued by Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Honorary General Secretary of the Union.

(Continued from column 7)

Thirumala Row urged that along with Andhra, separate provinces for Tamil Nad, Karnatak and Kerala should also be formd. The formation of an Andhra Province was warranted by the conditions laid down by the Simon Commission.

Mr. G. S. Motilal said that the National Government, when it comes, should appoint a Boundary Commission which should investigate the question of realignment of provinces. The question of Pakistan, he said, was on a different footing.

Mr. Thirumala Row's resolution was carried without a division.

The Council of State adjourned till to-morrow.

Mahatma Warns Awari

"Your Fast Wholly Wrong: Do Not Commit Suicide"

POONA, Feb. 27 (API): Mahatma Gandhi has sent a telegram to Mr. Awari of Nagpur, who has been fasting for the last ten days, warning him that his fast was wholly wrong.

Gandhiji in his telegram says: "I warn you once more your fast wholly wrong. Do not commit suicide."

In a statement released to the Press in this connection, Mahatma Gandhi says: "I have been asked by several friends to save Gen. Avari's life by asking Sardar Patel to revise his decision. I have refused, for I have neither power nor wish to do so. Judgment of Congress Parliamentary Board is, in my opinion, subject to review by Working Committee as also A.I.C.C.

"Gen. Avari says he is not fighting for himself but for the President of the Local Board. This position is altogether wrong. It is regrettable that he should persist in committing suicide by fasting. But his friends should dissuade him. If he refuses to listen, I fear he must be allowed to die without evoking slightest sympathy. I say this as author of Satyagraha including fasts. Neither can be capriciously offered. Public sympathy with capricious fasting can disrupt society."

LETTER TO MUNDHADA

NAGPUR, Feb. 27 (UPI): Mahatma Gandhi has addressed the following letter (original Hindi) to Mr. Damodardas Mundhada who was deputed by Acharya Dada Dharmadhikari to secure Gandhiji's help to persuade General Avari to give up his fast.

Mr. Damodardas had carried the original English statement of General Avari for Gandhiji's perusal.

Gandhiji has sent a separate letter to Avari but his opinion in respect of fast is contained in the letter to Mr. Mundhada. It may be stated that Gandhiji has already expressed opinion only with regard to the propriety of the fast and naturally enough has said nothing in regard to the merits of Avari's fast:—

POONA, Feb. 24 (API)

Chiranjiv Damodar,

I have read the statement of General Avari. My opinion stands that nothing can be done under the pressure of the fast. Public life will become worthless if things could be achieved in this manner through coercion. Fast has several limitations. Fasts which transgress these limitations, I consider, as disastrous to public life.

"General Avari ought to see this simple thing and give up his fast. After that it is open to him to say what he wants to. It is also not correct to say as General Avari does that there is no appeal against the Sardar's decision. There is the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee.

"You can show this letter to anybody. Bapu's blessings."

Awari's Reply

NAGPUR, Feb. 27 (API): Mr. Awari, who was advised by Mahatma Gandhi to give up his fast, in the course of a reply to Mahatma Gandhi says: "I had expected you to tell me where I am wrong. You say that under pressure of fast nothing can be done. This argument was advanced by the British Government whenever you launched upon a fast. I had not expected you to adopt the slogan of the British Government."

"Fasts against humiliations and injustice are not suicide" Mr. Awari adds.

Mr. Awari's fast continues.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"In this difficult situation the almost legendary influence of Mr. Gandhi is already playing a decisive part."

—London "Times" Tribute.

* * *

The Nawab of Bhopal, we learn, met Gandhiji again on Tuesday afternoon.

We are worried, even though the Nawab told pressmen that they discussed only the States problem.

* * *

"India is not", says Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, "in a mood to tolerate any action that may have even the semblance of the suppression of national spirit in any quarter."

Another almost intolerable provocation. The man tries cleverly to establish the one nation theory. We can't have that. We must have two national spirits, two Constitution-Making Bodies, two—all right, we'll shut up if you think it is all irrelevant.

* * *

"Hindu" "machinations", Mr. Jinnah warns "bluntly", are going to fail miserably. "The British Government", he declared, "is not going to ignore the Muslim League."

How can the British Government possibly ignore the Muslim League?

* * *

They, that is, "Hindu leaders" would, Mr. Jinnah announced, stand condemned before the bar of history....

This is a warning to history which had better take note and, in due course, behave accordingly, or else....

* * *

Shaikh Abdul Majid who is, like G. M. Syed, an ex-Muslim League leader of Sind, is reported to have expressed the hope that Sind would turn a new leaf in its history and give a lead to the rest of the country.

Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah will, we hope on the other hand, see to it that Sind history has no new leaf, page or sheet.

But if Sind did manage to turn a new leaf, Sind, let Sind beware, would be expelled from Pakistan.

* * *

The Syrian Minister in Egypt and Chairman of the present session of the Arab League Council says that at the session of the Council next March full support will be given by Arab States to Egypt's national aspirations.

If such an intimidatory course is adopted, Lord Addison and the British Labour Cabinet will definitely refuse to negotiate with Egypt.

* * *

The Conservative "Yorkshire Post" —characterises Ismail Sidky Pasha's reply to the British note as "disingenuous" and his part in recent events as "unsatisfactory".

The traditions of the old Imperialist policy and technique are too deeply ingrained as a habit to be discarded easily.

* * *

The U. S. Secretary of State, James Byrnes, states that he knows of no Big Three Agreement which would entitle Soviet forces in Mukden to make withdrawal of Chinese heavy equipment.

Hullo, hullo, what's that? No, we don't mean the existence or non-existence of any agreement. We mean the withdrawal of heavy equipment.

'ELDERS' REFUSE TO SCUTTLE THEMSELVES

Council Of State Accepts Demand For Separate Andhra Province

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27 (A.P.I.): The Council of State today considered a proposal for its own abolition unless its present composition was changed.

The resolution which was moved by Mr. G. S. Motilal (Congress) asked the Government that unless relevant rules were amended and the number of elected members in the Council of State raised to 40 before the General Election, H.M.G. be approached to abolish the Chamber.

Mr. N. K. Das, who moved an amendment wanted the splitting up of plural-member constituencies and the seats redistributed among Provinces in such a manner as each separate province got its due share of representation.

Mr. Thirumala Row, Mr. Sarput Singh and Khan Bahadur Kramatulla supported the resolution while Sir Md. Usman, Sir Ramunni Menon and Mr. M. N. Dalal opposed the motion.

The House rejected the motion by 21 votes to 15. Mr. M. N. Dalal did not participate in the division

Mr. Motilal said that last year when he moved a similar resolution he was told that the war was on and he must wait. Now the war was over and a Constituent Assembly was to meet. Continuance of the present composition of House, Mr. Motilal said, is not in accordance with the spirit of the time. "By an overdose of nomination" he said this House has been reduced to cypher and it is doing no useful service to the public. He contended that under Sec. 63 of the Government of India Act it was open to the Government of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to alter the rules and increase the number of elected representatives of the Council from 33 to 60. There was general dissatisfaction with the present House and either the elected elements should be increased or the Council itself abolished.

Mr. N. K. Das who moved an amendment was not in favour of abolishing the House but urged for a readjustment of the seats. Though Orissa had 402 voters and Sind 382 the latter was allotted one permanent seat in the Council of State Assam had no permanent seat but got her chance by rotation.

Pandit Kunzru asked whether Government would be willing to reduce the number of nominated members as this could been done without reference to H.M.G.

Sir Muhammad Usman said that the question does not arise out of the resolution.

After Mr. Motilal's reply Mr. Das withdrew his amendment. The House negatived the original resolution by 21 votes to 15.

DEMAND FOR SEPARATE ANDHRA CARRIED

The Council of State during the afternoon session passed Mr. Thimala Row's (Congress) resolution on the constitution of a separate Andhra Province.

Sir Muhammad Usman, leader of the House, said that the entire constitution of India was going to be discussed by the Constitution-Making Body soon. The separation of Andhra Province and similar questions would no doubt come up before that body. No purpose would be served by Government accepting the resolution but Government would not oppose the resolution and official members would not participate in the voting.

SUPPORT TO PAKISTAN DEMAND

Sir Muhammad would only point out that if there was virtue in dividing the Madras Province to satisfy the administrative and cultural needs of the two areas then why should Mr. Jinnah's claim for Pakistan be considered as a crime.

RULED OUT

The President ruled out of order an amendment which Mr. Thirumala Row wanted to move to his resolution. The amendment recommended formation of separate administrative provinces of the Kannada speaking areas of Madras and Bombay Presidency and Malayalam speaking area in the Madras Province.

Commending his resolution Mr. Thirumala Row recalled that the Madras Legislative Council passed a resolution in 1928 in favour of a separate Andhra Province. Again in 1938 the Provincial Assembly passed a resolution unanimously for the formation of a separate province for Andhra. The Congress was committed to the principle of linguistic provinces. Mr.

(Continued in column 5)

Fear Of 'Reds' Haunts Anglo-Indian M. L. A.

Assembly Talks Out Anthony's Cut Motion Demanding Rs. 60p. m. For Lower Grade Railway Cadre

NEW, DELHI, Feb. 27, (A.P.I.): The Central Assembly today concluded the debate on the Railway Budget.

During the four sittings devoted to adiscusion on demands for grants, seven cut moved by opposition parties were passed. The bigest of these amounted to Rs. 348 lakhs, which included a provision for investment in road transport under the Rail-Road Co-ordination scheme.

Pilferage on railways and delay in settling claims for compensation were discussed in the Assembly on a European Group cut motion, which was passed without a division.

Details of "organised banditry" and of the implements used were given during the debate by the Railway Member, who described an instance in which a badit packed into a box with a sliding door was put into the train so that when the train was in motion he came out and collected valuables left by passengers, then got back into the box and was eventually "unloaded" at the next stop by an accomplice.

Mr. H. G. Stokes, who moved the cut, said that on one section of the Bengal-Assam Railway alone, the loss of carriage fittings such as cushions, looking glasses, etc. amounted to Rs. 15,337."

"The theft, I think must be occuring in the yards or somewhere else. There must be something very wrong indeed with the Watch and Ward staff if they cannot check it."

Mr. Stokes said that delays of about a year or more were common between submission of a claim and its disbursement.

ASKED TO GO TO BOMBAY

Mr. Sri Prakasa said that when he filed a claim for damages for the loss of a parcel of Benares mangoes he had sent to Agra, he was asked to go the G.I.P. offices in Bombay!

Mr. Ahmed Jaffer said that he had sent a fruit parcel to a friend in North Canara. His friend found stones instead of fruits! Another parcel of fruit, which had been sent to Mr. Mohd. Nauman had turned into bricks!

TWO-LEGGED RATS

Mr. Ayyangar said that "two-leged rats" in the Railway Department were responsible for the thefts.

Sir Ziauddin said that the money which was budgeted by the Railway Department for payment to the coolies found its way into the pockets of the contractors. He urged the abolition of the practice of employing coolies through contractors.

Sir Mohd. Yamin Khan said that he knew a passenger who had filed a claim on the E.I.R. for about Rs. 100 for the loss of clothes. Two years after the claim had been filed, the passenger was asked to produce the original tailoring bills! The claim was finally settled about six months ago on the speaker's personal intervention with the Railway Board.

CUSHIONS BETTER THAN HARD GROUND

Sir Edward Benthall, War Transport Member, fully appreciated the inconvenience and exasperation which the public had suffered, particularly during the course of the war, from loss of luggage or delays in getting their claims settled. At the same time, said Sir Edward, it was not only the Railwaymen who were guilty. In Calcutta, certain coal merchants were caught organising coal thefts. The thefts occurred during the night and were taken away in carts.

Thefts of cushions occurred frequently particularly in Bengal and Assam, in the course of the war. The troops found the railway cushions more comfortable to sleep on than the hard ground.

The cut was carried without a division.

Ways and means to meet increased operating cost on Railways were suggested during the debate on the next European Group cut moved by Mr. Hirtzel.

Mr. Hirtzel suggested, among other things, that Railways be released from the obligation to make a heavy fixed contribution to General Revenues but if Railways were so released, then the users of railways had a claim to a higher standard of efficiency. He also suggested fuel research, and more extensive use of electrical power, and when the time came, of atomic power.

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Prof. Ranga, Sir Ziauddin Ahmed, Mr. C. P. Lawson, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Nauman made further suggestions.

Mr. Ayyangar favoured as economy measures regrouping of Railways, abolition of the clearing accounts office, levelling down of top salaries so as to fix the maximum at Rs. 1.500 a month and raising of basic wages of workmen to 25 and the pay of clerks to 50 rupees.

Mr. C. P. Lawson observed that Railways in India should try to make an advance in the direction of touching the luxury trade and build Railway hotels as a form ancillary money-making activitity.

Sir Edward Benthal thought that economy alone would not be sufficient to bridge the gap. If, the whole of the Gazetted Staff was retrenched and the money was distributed to the rest of the staff, each would get no more than Rs. 2/12 a month. If, again, the salaries of all officers above Rs. 1,000 were reduced, there would be enough to give eight annas more to the rest of the staff. What the Railways were trying to do at the moment therefore was to create work and to follow a steady programme of constructive activity in keeping with the general Government policy of expanding economy.

The motion was talked out.

The House talked out a cut moved by Mr. Frank Anthony proposing a minimum wage of Rs. 60 per mensem to Railway employees in the lower cadre.

COMMUNIST FEAR

Mr. Anthony said the money required to pay a minimum wage of Rs. 60, urged, should be found. The matter was urgent because the Communists were getting an increasing hold over the Labour movement in this country. All arguments that the Railways could not raise the wage of the Railway worker on account of economic factors would count for nothing in the face of impending strikes under Communist leadership.

Miss Maniben Kara and Mr. N. V. Gadgil supported the motion, the latter on behalf of the Congress Party.

Replying to the debate Sir Edward Benthall said that to pay a minimum wage of Rs. 36 plus extra Dearness Allowance, as asked for by the Railwaymen's Federation, they would require an additional Rs. 78 crores per annum while acceptance of Mr. Anthony's proposal would raise the figure to Rs. 100 crores.

How was this money to be found, he asked.

The present wage bill was Rs. 75 crores as compared with the pre-war wage bill of Rs. 35 crores. Therefore, acceptance of Mr. Anthony's suggestion would raise the pre-war bill by 500 per cent.

Sir Edward calculated that to give a minimum wage of Rs. 60, the Railways would have to raise their rates and fares by 50 per cent.

The motion was talked out.

At 5 o'clock the President applied the guillotine and the remaining demands were passed.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.

BENGAL ANTI-SALES TAX 'HARTAL'

Governor's Terms For Suspending Enhancement

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27, (API): Mahatma Gandhi has wired to the secretary of the Bengal Anti-Sales Tax Committee in connection with the trade Hartal in Calcutta as follows: "You have every right to protest as long as the protest remains truly non-violent and is justified by facts. I am prepared to do what I can if you furnish me with facts and figures."

GOVERNOR'S TERMS

The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. D. N. Mookerjee met the Governor of Bengal today and discussed with him the situation. It is learnt that the Governor has agreed to suspend the recent enhancement of Sales Tax from nine pice to one anna in the rupee till the formation of a new Provincial Ministry provided the Hartal is called off, state the Anti-Sales Tax Committee. The situation arising from this development, the Committee add, will be considered tomorrow, but meanwhile the Hartal is to continue.

Telegrams have been sent to Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Mr. Jinnah, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose by the All Bengal Anti-Sales Tax Committee, requesting their intervention and help on behalf of Bengal traders in the protest against the Sales Tax.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan have been requested to move the matter in the Central Legislative Assembly.

This is the thirteenth day of the Hartal in Calcutta. According to one estimate the losses of trade so far by the Hartal is about Rs. 1,25,00,000.

17,59,000 Army Men To Be Demobilised By April 1.

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.—Replying to Mr. Manu Subedar in the Central Legislative Assembly, the War Secretary, Government Information, said that the highest number of men and personnel in the army was as follows: Indian Army 2,05,300; Royal Indian Navy 32,917; Royal Indian Air Force 29,820. By the first of April 1947 the following number will be demobilised: 32,000 British Officers; 7,000 Indian Officers; 1,80,000 British Other Ranks and 15,40,000 V.C.O.'s, I.O.R.'s and Non-Combatants.

SUBEDAR DEMANDS WHITE PAPER ON STERLING BALANCES

Assembly Question On Press Interview With British Officials

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27 (A.P.I.)—The Finance Member, Sir Archibald Rowlands, said in the Assembly that he had telegraphed to London in an attempt to establish the authenticity of a reported Press interview with British officials on the question of India's sterling balances.

The report quoted British officials as saying among other things that India and Britain would negotiate an agreement to scale down the sterling debt and that if the U.S. Congress did not approve of the loan to Britain, India might have to wait 200 years for the payment of the balances.

The Finance Member, who was replying to a short notice question by Mr. Manu Subedar (Congress) said, "Long experience has taught me not to pay too much attention to newspaper reports."

Mr. Subedar: Have this Government considered that it will be a very bad augury for the three Ministers and the distinguished delegation which is coming here if on this subject the attitude of the British Government is not very clearly expressed and is misrepresented?

Answer: This Government is well aware of the feeling of India on the subject and I have taken steps about it.

Question: Will Government issue a statement or a White Paper letting the world know what the position of the Government of India is with regard to the Sterling Balances?

Answer: It is the duty of the Government of India to represent to H.M.G. the feeling of India generally and of this House in particular on important subjects and that has been done.

Question: Will the Finance Member issue a statement in view of the fact that even Mr. Amery has deprecated comparisons between the Lease-Lend of America and the debt owing to India and also in view of the fact that on this subject there is no difference whatsoever among the different sections of the House?

Answer: I regard it as inappropriate and unseemly for a Government to define its attitude to another Government through the medium of a Press interview.

Question: How can the Government of India permit propaganda hostile to Indian interests to be carried on in the U.S.A. without counteracting it?

Answer: The Government of India do not regard the U.S. Government as having any locus, and indeed I do not think they have claimed any locus in a matter which affects bilaterally India and the United Kingdom alone.

KEROSENE SUPPLY

Release of kerosene oil to all supply areas have been increased during February, 1946, from 50 per cent to 65 per cent of the level of consumption in 1941, said the Supply Member Mr. A. A. Waugh in reply to Prof. Ranga in the Assembly today.

FERTILISER MANUFACTURE

The Supply Member answered a number of questions about fertiliser manufacture in India.

Replying to Mr. Manu Subedar, he denied that orders for a major portion of the fertiliser plant for the Sindri Factory had been placed on a consortium of British manufacturers. The British firm with whom a contract was being made would itself supply only a small proportion of the whole plant, representing their speciality. The rest of the plant would be obtained, by public tender, from a large number of manufacturers both in the U.K. and other countries, the British firm merely acting as agents for the Government of India and in association with a representative of the Government of India.

An exhaustive examination of surplus plants available in America showed that none was suitable for the Sindri factory. There were surplus plants in the U.K. but none was of the type suitable for the production of Ammonia, which was one of the key operations of the factory.

The Supply Member informed Mr. K. C. Neogy that the cost of plant and building structures which could be manufactured in India for the Sindri factory was about rupees two crores. Other works to be executed in India amounted to rupees four and three-quarters crores and the cost of imported plant and service would be about four and a quarter crores.

INDIAN ENVOY TO SAIGON

The External Affairs Secretary informed Mr. Satya Priya Bannerji that Mr. M. S. Aney who was deputed by the Government of India to enquire into the condition of Indians in French Indo-China and Siam suggested the appointment of an Indian Vice-Consul to the staff of His Majesty's Consulate General at Saigon. Mr. Aney also recommended the provision of facilities for Indians to travel between that territory and India and for the remittance of funds.

JAWAHAR TO FLY TO POONA TO MEET MAHATMA

BOMBAY, Feb. 27 (A.P.I.)—Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is flying to Poona tomorrow morning to meet Mahatma Gandhi. He will return to Bombay in the evening and fly on Friday morning to Jhansi, where he arrives at midday to fulfil certain engagements arranged by the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee.

NO STREET LIGHTS IN RANDER

RANDER, Feb. 27 (A.P.I.): The 15,000 inhabitants of Rander Town who are without pipe-water supply for the last eight months are also doing without street lights for the last three weeks. The Rander Electric Supply Company has cut off power supply for street lighting as the municipality has not paid the Company's dues.

The Rander Islam Kutubkhana has sent a telegram to the Governor of Bombay asking His Excellency to intervene in the matter. The telegram reads: "No street lights since 22nd January; intolerable sanitary condition prevailing; no pipe-water since July 11."

CYCLONE HITS DHOLKA

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 27.—A heavy cyclone in Dholka district has resulted in heavy damage to the crop of wheat and tuver. The situation regarding wheat and coal is serious. There is no wheat in the godowns and if wheat is not imported by March Dholka will have to do without it.

NILGANJ CAMP FIRING ECHO

Officer-in-Charge Jailed For Five Years

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27 (API): "Capt. Menon, the officer-in-charge of the camp at Nilganj where on September 25, 1945, the guard opened fire on I. N. A. personnel detained there, as a result of which five men were killed and nine injured, has been tried by court martial," announce Headquarters, Eastern Command, to-day.

The announcement adds: "He has been sentenced to be cashiered and to suffer rigorous imprisonment for five years. The findings and the sentence have been confirmed by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

"After the sentence had been promulgated to him, Menon stabbed himself. He is now in hospital. His condition is not serious."

NO JAP. P.O.W.S. INVOLVED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27 (API): Enquiries regarding the riot of "Japanese prisoners" in a camp in Central India have elicited the fact that no prisoners of war are involved, says a Press Communique. The report refers to Japanese civil internees in the civil internment camp at Deoli in Ajmer, and not to Japanese military prisoner of war camps.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTH POSITION FOR 18 MONTHS

BANGALORE, Feb. 26 (A.P.I.)—The view that the cloth position in India was not likely to improve for some time to come at any rate for the next eighteen months, was expressed by Mr. Dharma Vira, Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, who arrived in Bangalore yesterday after a visit to Mysore.

BANK OF INDIA DECLARE 7 1/2 P. C. DIVIDEND

A resolution declaring a final dividend for the half-year ended December 31, 1945, at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent, free of income-tax, making 13 per cent for the year was adopted at the annual general meeting of the Bank of India Limited, held at the premises of the Bank, Fort, on Wednesday evening. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta presided.

As stated in the annual report the dividend absorbed a sum of Rs. 11,15,524. It was further stated in the report that the transactions for the past year, including the balance brought forward from the previous year had resulted in a profit of Rs. 83,41,609.

NEW BRANCHES

During the year the banks business continued to function satisfactorily and two branches of the Bank were opened at Hyderabad (Sind) and Coimbatore.

Moving the adoption of the report, Sir Chunilal referred to the expansion of the Bank's activities. There had been for many years, he said, a strong demand from mercantile community in this country for the transaction of business with European markets through Indian banks not only as regards routine banking business, but in exchange as well, and bearing in mind this demand their Board had come to the conclusion that to proceed with this new business was a step in the right direction. The circumstances, to-day in the opinion of the Board were favourable and they had, therefore, decided to enter into this new field of banking as soon as possible.

The Directors' report and the audited statement of accounts were adopted at the meeting.

No Agreement Upon Post-War Cotton Programme

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, (A. P. A.): The International cotton study group representing the major cotton exporting and important countries to-day reported it was unable to agree upon a post-war programme for the management of world cotton surpluses.

The study group, on which are represented the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Egypt, India and Brazil, was organised last April at the International Cotton Advisory Committee's direction. It was authorised to prepare proposals for international collaboration designed to stabilise world production, markets and prices.

In a report prepared for the advisory committee the study group said it was unable at this time to "agree upon a complete plan of international co-operation in handling present and prospective cotton surpluses."

The advisory committee includes British and the French cotton exporting colonies, Turkey and Russia in addition to the nations also represented on the study group.

The study group recommended that the advisory committee continue on a permanent formalised basis as a clearing house for information and discussions of world cotton programmes.

It also recommended an organisation less temporary than itself to seek an agreement on a collaboration programme before the cotton surplus becomes more burdensome.

U. S. Raw Cotton For Germany

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (U.P.A.): The "New York Herald Tribune" reported from Berlin that the United States offered to export four million dollars worth of raw cotton monthly to Germany to bring their textile industry to life, thereby to provide the Germans with foreign credits.

The dispatch said the exact details of the plan, including the quantity of cotton to be shipped here, is still under discussion by the Big Four occupation authorities but noted the project has been received enthusiastically by the Allies and predicted it "may get underway within the next month or two."

FURTHER CURTAILMENT OF JUTE ACREAGE URGED

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.—The jute conference at a meeting held here decided to recommend to the Government of India further curtail the jute acreage during the next sowing season to six annas in the rupee. The present acreage is eight annas in the rupee. The reduction in crop is due to famine conditions.

SPANISH TROOPS ON FRENCH BORDER

Paris Notes To Britain And United States

PARIS, Feb. 27 (Reuter): The Franco-Spanish frontier has been closed, all leave for Spanish troops in the border area is reported to have been stopped, strong Spanish army reinforcements are said to be arriving at Spanish border posts—these sudden developments were flashed from the Pyreness to-day as the French Government officially called upon Britain and the United States to break off relations with the Franco regime.

General Francisco Franco, the Spanish Caudillo, beat France to it by closing his side of the frontier this morning—less than 48 hours before the French authorities were due to act from their side.

U. S. DEMAND

A United States note urging the desirability of replacing the Franco Government by an interim administration until popular feeling in Spain could be tested—presumably by the holding of elections—had reached the British Government, reports Reuter's diplomatic correspondent. A similar note has gone to Paris though not, it is thought, in time for yesterday morning's French Cabinet meeting.

The British Foreign Office was today studying a report from Sir Victor Mallet, the British Ambassador in Madrid, on reasons for last week's executions.

R.I.N. STRIKE LEADERS SEGREGATED!

(Continued from Page 1.)

men and gatesmen and Indian refreshment room staff, also joined the strike.

TRAIN SERVICE DISLOCATED

Train service was consequently dislocated and all trains were running hours behind schedule. A train coming from the north Dindugal side, was stopped at the Madura Bridge for a few minutes and then allowed to proceed. Another train coming from Manamadura this morning was stoned by a crowd which had collected between Madura East and Madura Junction stations. The Trivandrum Express which left Madrae last evening arrived nearly four hours behind time, the engine carrying a Tricolour Flag.

MILLS CLOSED

Majority of mill hands did not turn out for work to-day. The Sri Meenakshi Mills remained closed while the Madura Mills and others worked with partial complements.

The workshops of the city transport concerns did not open to-day.

Students of the various high schools in the city abstained from their classes and the schools were later closed, but students of the city's two colleges attended their classes. Workers employed in printing presses and cigar manufacturing concerns also took part in the strike.

Police guards have been posted in some of the mill areas and police parties in vans are patrolling the city.

Upto six p.m. nothing untoward has happened and the situation is so far quiet.

SUPPORT TO R.I.N. MEN

In the evening a labourers' procession in which a large number of mill-hands and transport workers participated marched through some of the main streets. A meeting held later adopted resolutions condemning the discriminatory treatment accorded to Indian naval ratings and supporting their demands. The firing on people who demonstrated in sympathy with R.I.N. strikers in Bombay, Karachi and other places was also condemned. The meeting demanded that there should be no victimisation of the naval ratings who went on strike and appealed to all political parties in the country to carry on a ceaseless agitation for the redress of their grievances.

The hartal passed off peacefully.

'SUNDERLAND' SUNK—MAILS DESTROYED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27 (A.P.I.)—The Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs says a Press Note regrets to announce that the West-bound B.O.A.C. 'Sunderland' flying-boat carrying mails from Rangoon caught fire at Bally (Calcutta) on February 15, 1946, due to an explosion on an adjacent barge and was sunk.

All the mails on board including eight bags of civilian mails from Rangoon for Calcutta were destroyed.

TWO DIE OF GUNSHOT WOUNDS

MADRAS, Feb. 27 (A.P.I.): It is gathered from hospital that out of five persons admitted in the hospital yesterday with gunshot wounds, two succumbed to their injuries. Of the remaining three, two are reported to be serious.

"HINDUSTAN" UNDER REPAIR

KARACHI, Feb. 27 (A.P.I.): The shell battered H.M.I.S. "Hindustan" has been towed from the east wharf to the Manora Island where repairs are being undertaken to make her again seaworthy, it is learnt. Seventy-five Indian ratings of the sloop H. M. I. S. "Hindustan" who surrendered on Feb. 22 are now interned in a camp in Malir, a suburb of Karachi.

JUBBULPORE SIGNAL MEN STRIKE WORK

(Continued from Page 1.)

have molested another European cycling along the Mall. Later they snatched the ties of a number of passers-by and made a bonfire of it outside of the office of the Punjab University.

HOOLIGANISM CONDEMNED

Mr. Harbhajan, Singh Ahluwalia, a student leader, addressed the demonstrators in the Gol Bagh Maidan and condemned hooliganism by some of the students who, he said, had only acted as agents provocateur in stopping the Governor's car and removing the Union Jack from its bonnet. He appealed to the students to desist from provocative acts and mobilise sufficient strength to replace the Union Jack flying over the Red Fort in Delhi by a Tricolour Flag if they wanted to secure release of the members of the Indian National Army.

The demonstrators have now dispersed and the situation is quiet.

It is understood that the authorities are taking precautionary measure to prevent recurrence of trouble.

Egypt To Denounce Treaty With Britain?

ISSUE OF REMOVAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS MAY BE TAKEN TO U. N. O.

CAIRO, Feb. 27 (Reuter): Egyptian political circles here consider that the statement on last week's anti-British incidents in Cairo made yesterday in the House of Lords by Lord Addison, the Dominions Secretary, did not in any way alter the present situation which they regard as pregnant with dangerous possibilities, writes Martin Herlihy, Reuter's Special Correspondent.

While Arabic newspapers published the statement without comment, some of their headlines indicated their views, as for instance this in "Al Kotlas": "False presentation of facts in the House of Lords."

VICIOUS CIRCLE"

A political observer commented: "We are in a vicious circle. The British won't negotiate on the revision of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty until calm is restored and calm cannot be restored until negotiations begin. Something must be done to break this vicious circle."

One distinguished Egyptian, whose name cannot be given because of his official position, told me: "The country is living on the edge of a volcano which may break out any time. All these protest notes and stiff allegations in Parliament are so much fuel to flames. I am a friend of Britain, but the British people are not acting with their usual fair play in this matter. As a moderate, I dread that the situation may change rapidly.

TALK OF DENOUNCING TREATY

"Already there is talk of denouncing the Treaty (with Britain) and taking Egypt's case to the U.N.O. and seeking alliances with other countries."

Ismail Sidky Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, will reply to Lord Addison's statement to-night in the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies, it was announced this afternoon.

Sidky Pasha this morning received Sir Walter Smart, the British Embassy Oriental Secretary.

NO PROCESSION

The Prime Minister has turned down a request from "The Students and Workers' National Committee" for permission to hold a silent procession on Monday next in memory of the so-called "evacuation martyrs".

TWO BRITISH SOLDIERS WOUNDED

Two British soldiers were wounded last night when shots were fired at a Palestine-Cairo train outside Kassasin station, 60 miles north-east of Cairo, British sources reported to-day.

The soldiers were in a military coach forming part of the train from Port Said to Cairo. A railway employee was also wounded.

Students of Cairo's Fuad-el-Awal University also returned to their studies to-day, after deciding that March 4 be observed as a "Day of General Mourning."

To-day Cairo has been 'in bounds' to British troops since early morning.

Attlee Exonerates Br. Troops

LONDON, Feb. 27 (Reuter): The British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, to-day repudiated a suggestion that British troops provoked the recent incidents in Cairo.

After Mr. Attlee had made a statement on the occurrences in Egypt similar to that made in the House of Lords yesterday by the Dominion Secretary, Lord Addison, Mr. Anthony Eden, acting leader of the Opposition, asked: "Is it quite clear that he endorses the British Embassy statement completely repudiating the suggestion that our troops, who always show such immense tolerance, had anything to do with provoking the incidents."

Mr. Attlee: "Certainly, I have given the facts as I have receive them."

Mr. Attlee denied a suggestion of the Labour Member, Mr. I. Mikardo that these difficulties were due to some extent to the pusillanimity of the Foreign Office in dealing with the Arab League.

In his statement Mr. Attlee said that British forces did not, as suggested, deliberately drive into a crowd. The Egyptian Government's reply to the formal protest of the British Government had been received by the British Charge d'Affaires and Mr. Attlee was awaiting receipt of the full text.

Persia To Be A Republic?

Plan To Overthrow Monarchy Afoot

LONDON, Feb. 26 (U.P.I.): A plan to overthrow monarchy in Persia is afoot, says a Teheran message received in London this morning.

It is stated a group of Military Academy Cadets, who were arrested in Teheran last night, planned to overthrow the monarchy and set up a Republic. The authorities however, made no statement on the arrests of Academy cadets.

Although efforts are being made by the Government to play down the reports of Left-Wing extremist activity against monarchy, it is widely known in Teheran that anti-Shah Groups have sprung up. This is indicated by a local newspaper which stated, "While M. Qavam Es-Sultaneh, the Persian Prime Minister, is negotiating with the Soviet in Moscow intrigues are taking place here to set up a Republic.

Stopford Explains

WHY THEY FIGHT IN JAVA?

BATAVIA, Feb. 27 (Reuter): Indian troops were sent to Java because India "is the strongest and nearest partner in the United Nations to the East Indies", Lieut.-General Sir Montagu Stopford, the Allied Commander-in-Chief in the Dutch East Indies stated to-day.

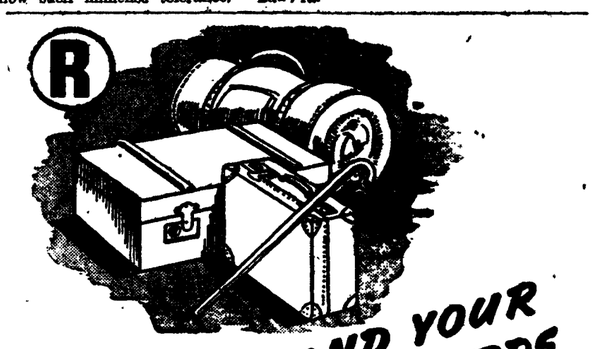
BRITAIN'S SPECIAL ENVOY

Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, Britain's Special Envoy in Java this morning left Batavia for an undisclosed destination accompanied by a number of advisers. Dutch reports say that it is believed in informed quarters that Sir Archibald's journey is connected with important consultations which he considered it inadvisable to postpone in spite of his illness.

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN DOWN

It is reported from Menado, Northern Celebes, to-day that leaders of Indonesian troop on mutiny who conferred with the British and Dutch Military Mission on Sunday and reached an agreement were apparently not real leaders, as the mutineers were still refusing to obey orders and negotiations had broken down. Reports from authoritative sources say that the mutiny is not widespread and the mutineers had been warned that fresh troops would be sent.

The Dutch now control almost all the island of Bangka East of Sumatra.



PERHAPS you are going out for a couple of days. But who knows your stay may be prolonged for over a week. If you leave your ration card behind and it is used during your absence in obtaining any rationed article, it will be an offence. You may forget to give information of your absence for over a week to the Rationing Officer, which also is an offence, unless you hand in your ration card instead.

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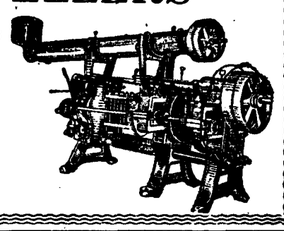

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Jawahar's Clarion Call To Britishers

ASKS THEM TO WAKE UP FROM SLOTH OF TRADITION

Says Burning Love Of Millions Of Indians Will Be Pacified Only With Independence

BOMBAY, February 27: "Indian independence cannot be delayed any longer. It is inevitable and from the British point of view it may well be to their interests, in the near and in the distant future, to recognise India's independence now rather than be forced to do so after having lost everything," observed Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a representative gathering of Indian, British and American newspapermen at the Congress House this morning.

Pundit Nehru appealed to Britishers to wake up from the slumber of delusions and do the right thing by India. "A false tradition of loose thinking, in vogue for the past 150 years", he said, "has well-nigh petrified British minds to an amazing degree".

"Indian independence cannot be delayed", declared Pt. Nehru on Wednesday morning speaking to Pressmen.

LACK OF FORESIGHT

Pandit Nehru warned that the Commander-in-Chief's threat of disciplinary action against the navy mutineers would have profound and unmistakable repurcussions on the peace of the country. His pronouncement showed "an extraordinary lack of foresight."

Pandit Nehru revealed that the Congress proposed to organise the defence of those navy men who are to be tried. They would undertake the task with the same balanced and unfaltering spirit in which they defended the brave men of the Indian National Army.

RATINGS WERE ILL-ADVISED

Answering a question he angrily pointed out that the R. I. N. ratings "had no business to issue a hartal appeal to the three million people of Bombay". It was an intolerable situation to be asked to listen to the premature and emotional advice of 15 individuals. In his opinion the ratings were ill-advised in their steps to secure the sympathy of the Bombay citizens. They should have proceeded along right channels such as consultation with leaders of city opinion.

He recommended the boycott of British goods, but said that in the light of the present vacuum in the sphere of internal markets it was very difficult to put into practical operation any concerted plan for the boycott of foreign goods.

LOFTY IDEALISM

Answering "Chronicle" reporter's question with reference to the sentence imposed on Capt. Burhanuddin, Pandit Nehru said the Government was obviously going back on its former policy as evidenced in the case of the Shah Nawaz group. The cruelty charge levelled against Capt Rashid and Capt. Burhanuddin was baseless. What have the British to say, he asked to the "atrocious" conditions in British internment camps? They sat tight on charges against them. Sheer brutality was also in existence in many of the Allied camps. Pandit Nehru paid glowing tributes to the courage, steadfastness and lofty idealism of Capt. Burhanuddin.

Referring to Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali as a "brave and excitable" woman, Pandit Nehru expressed himself rather strongly against her political tenets. He did not approve of underground activities unless they were inevitable. And in the India of today, he said, underground activities were anything but inevitable.

BETWEEN TWO STOOLS

Speaking at great length on the proposed Cabinet mission to this country he said, "We should consider the Indo-British problem in the context of world realities. Each country in the final analysis works for its own welfare. So the delegation will work for British interests. And the Indian leaders who meet the delegation would work for the interests of India."

What did British and Indian interests require? In the final analysis Britain had to choose between Indian independence that was inevitable and rank hostility and perhaps open warfare with the Indian people. But there was a way out of the difficult situation if India attained independence soon, by co-operation with the British, it might be possible for the British to salvage the goodwill of this country. India, for her part, would prefer a peaceful solution to one that entailed a great deal of suffering that might ultimately delay India's economic progress.

Pundit Nehru said the causes of conflict were ever great and the heaviest of these costs was the trail of hatred, bitterness and mutual suffering" that followed. Indians liked to avoid such contingencies and do their utmost to have a peaceful settlement of the Indian problem.

SOLEMN DESIRE

"But", the Pundit continued with emphasis, "it is dead clear that a settlement can only be on the basis of complete Indian independence and on no other basis."

There was a desire and an urge on both sides to come to a peaceful settlement and it might well be that success came to them soon. On the other hand there were powerful factors working against them, the most powerful being the 150-year-old tendency in British minds to sidetrack the vital question of India's liberation and take shelter behind a heap of ossified 'intellectual' shibboleths. Pundit Nehru was certain that this 'petrified' thinking had spread even to the Prime Minister of Britain. He and his clan still talk of India in language that smelt of a generation or two ago. They forgot that today they were addressing a sensitive proud and virile people who will not put up with any patronage and anything smacking of racial superiority."

SONG OF HOPE

Raising his voice to a shout Pundit Nehru declared "The India of today is no small India. It is a volcano of 400 millions of human beings who refuse to be ignored in the Councils of nations." But speaking personally for himself, he had still belief in the gathering wisdom of Britishers. Today, despite the death and destruction unleashed on the people, there were fairer chances of some agreement emerging out of talks with the Cabinet delegation. And even if the chances of success were less it was the right policy for the Indian people to work for that agreement provided they stuck to their anchor. It was neither good policy nor statesmanship to enter into any talks with a foreign power after deciding or declaring that the talks were bound to be fruitless. So Pundit Nehru would appeal to the people not to do anything that might in any way prejudice the chances of a righteous and bloodless solution of the Indian problem.

Speaking on Sir C. Auchinleck's threat of disciplinary action the Pundit said he knew what was coming. There was going to be not only victimisation but "terrorisation of the worst kind." The British authorities he said, were thinking of punishing even those among the naval ratings against whom they had no specific evidence. It was a conspiratorial plan to cow down the 'mutineers' whether they were guilty or not. The Congress would fight such terrorisation tooth and nail and as a first step they contemplated the defence of those to be put up for trial. It was absurd on the part of the army authorities to think in 'pre-war' terms. They would have to revise their outlook. The army, the air force and the navy of the India of 1946 were animated by the spirit of freedom. The public were interested in them and any action against servicemen would have immediate and powerful repurcussions on the national life of the country.

ONLY PANACEA

Pandit Nehru then went on to discuss the issue o fviolence v. non-violence. According to him there was a lot of infantile non-sense' in the assessment of the merits of the two things. He had no doubt that non-violence was the only panacea for Indian slavery. Why did he say that? Not that he advocated pacifism or cowardice. It was because the violence at the disposal of the Indian people could not stand even for a few hours before the superior violence of the ruling race. No sensitive person would prefer non-violence to violence. He himself was prone to excitable, violent action. But they had to face realities. They were not living in the days of the French Revolution when brickbats and door nails sufficed to bring about a 'revolution.' Today, if they had to counter the might of Britain in a violent way, they should have at their disposal a violence that was far greater than that at the disposal of their enemies. That not being the case the only course was spirited, unbowed non-violence. The only violence that was effective was armed violence. Any other was infantile and would go down into the depths of defeat and further might create a situation of instability and prevent real progress.

VISION OF SOCIAL PARADISE

"Freedom", he said, "must be considered in the context of that freedom that could survive and carry us all through to a social paradise." That was the reason why he was so much against sporadic insurrectionary violence that could be the instrument of a minority only. They in India were neither a minority nor weak. They constituted a powerful movement and for them to indulge in small-scale violence was to ignore the potentialities of the majority.

FALLEN SPIRITS

Tracing the causes that led to the recent tragedy in Bombay the Pundit said that unbridled excitement was the chief one. In this connection he referred to Indian Communists as a counter-revolutionary group who only mouthed vague phrases and indulged in misguided action. By revolution he did not mean the throwing of stones and the breaking of heads. Revolution had to be all-embracing and tacked on to a spirit of realism. He would beg of the people to think originally for themselves instead of being lead by inflamed and idealistic factions

CONGRESS AND SERVICES' GRIEVANCES

The following are extracts from the A.P.I. version of Pandit Jawaharlal's interview: He was asked: "In view of the grievances in the Army, Navy and Air Force which often lead to strikes and mutiny should not the Congress leadership think of canalising these grievances in a constitutional manner and give an effective substitute, as an alternative to mutiny and should not Congress leadership give a clearline of policy, anticipating and providing for incidents of the type which happened in Bombay, instead of leaving interpretation of violence and non-violence according to discretion to individuals?"

A DESIRABLE CHANGE

Answering this Pandit Nehru said: It would be desirable if we could do that. But I wish you to realise that we are not in a static position. It is an extraordinary change which takes place from day to day and hour to hour. So far as this can be done by the Congress and other public organisations, it should be done. But in trying to do it, it assumes a certain static character of the present Government apparatus which we do not recognise in the sense that we want to change it immediately. Therein lies the difficulty about canalising and organising things.

"To some extent it should be done. To the fullest extent it means recognising and perpetuating the present arrangement whereby the army etc., is ultimately under the control of the India Office. We want to change it rapidly so that the army should be completely under Indian control. Then, of course, the question becomes completely different. In so far as these grievances can be canalised and presented properly and effectively, it should be done. But I am not quite clear how it can be done. Presumably it can be done officially publicly and non-officially privately."

MUTINY DEFINED

Asked what was a mutiny he said: "I understand in official army, and any other parlance, there is no such thing as a strike. Everything is a mutiny. If two persons sign a letter together, it is a mutiny. A letter of protest or any kind of joint letter, I believe, officially is considered a mutiny. That is a matter for people who know the English language to determine what is the right word. I do not see why we should worry ourselves as to what a particular word means or does not mean. But it is obvious that where rules are so rigid that even a simple joint protest, however respectfully worded it might be is considered a mutiny, it becomes impossible for any kind of constitutional or semi-constitutional or any other action to be indulged in which is not a mutiny. Either one does nothing at all or one in official language mutinees"

UNDERGROUND MOVEMENTS

Replying to the question whether he approved of underground movements, Pandit Nehru said: "In the larger sense of functioning effectively, especially when the way is open to effective functioning, any other kind of functioning becomes ineffective and just useless. During the last two or three years when effective functioning was difficult, one can understand other kinds of functioning. One may agree or disagree. But when there are numerous avenues of functioning in the open, it is absurd to function in secret or otherwise, because it really means you are not functioning in secret from the Government authority. You are functioning in secret from your people and no mass movements are built up by underground methods".

"Generally speaking", added Pandit Nehru "I do not approve of underground movements at all, except when underground movements are the only way of action. Underground movements strike at the root of mass action."

WHY HE PRAISED I.N.A.

Asked why he praised the I.N.A., if he felt non-violent action was best suited to India at present, Pandit Nehru said, "One of the potent reasons why I say non-violence is the best suited to India is because of the I.N.A. It is one thing to praise those who have fought gallantly, violently or non-violently, for the freedom of India and it is a totally different thing to consider the problem of India in its present context. The I.N.A. used violence and it failed. But if it had succeeded, the questioner might have advanced the argument that violence had paid. The I.N.A. failed, not because of their violence or non-violence but because of external forces. The I.N.A. was arrayed against greater forces in the world situation.

"You cannot compare the I.N.A. to the situation in India because the I.N.A. was an external situation and the question of non-violent action in that particular context hardly arose outside India."

WHO IS A HOOLIGAN?

Asked whether he branded everybody who indulged in violence as a rowdy or a hooligan, Pandit Nehru said, "I do not brand everybody who indulges in violence as a rowdy or hooligan. There must be two types of people, some who are the reverse of rowdies or hooligans. There are a number of people who indulge in violence or under cover of violence, they do things which have nothing to do with the political outlook Where there is sporadic action, in facilities anti-social elements to function."

Pandit Nehru was asked if the people had been armed with rifles they would not have fought as brave soldiers. Pandit Nehru said: "This is again an eighteenth century type of question. You do not fight machine guns with rifles. As between two violent opposing forces the big gun tells." If the people had rifles probably they would have shot down some people and there would have been more casualities. Pandit Nehru quoted the Easter Week rising in Ireland in Dublin in 1916 and said, "When you match a gun with a gun, the big gun always succeeds."

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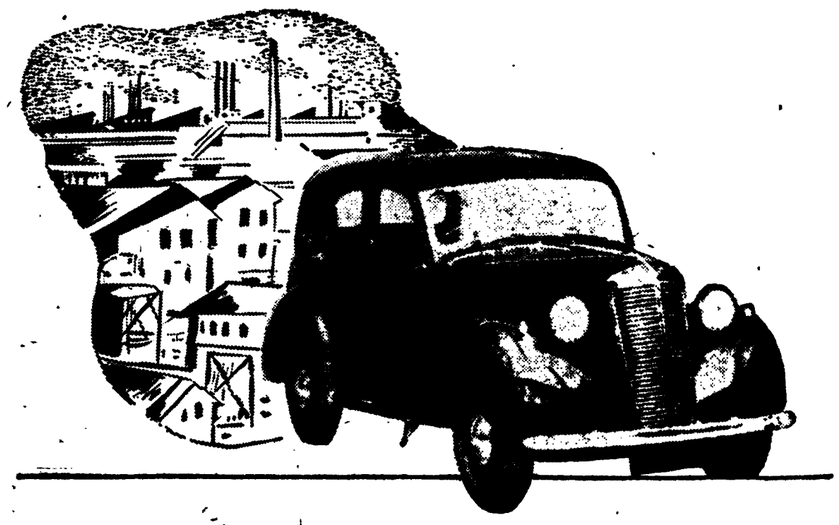

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City Markets Prepare For Central Budget Proposals

HEAVY LIQUIDATION IN COTTON AND BULLION MARKETS

Some Unloading In Tata Steel Shares

Bombay, Feb. 27.

On the eve of the Central Budget the Share Bazar was quietly steady with a moderate business passing.

The general feeling remains bullish with active manipulation of Tata Steel shares by professional operators and the market is expecting important advance as professional bulls show no inclination to unload.

The Budget is expected to give some relief in the Excess Profit-Tax but on the other side there will be some increase in Income Tax and Super Tax and Corporation Tax The general impression is that the rich will have to shoulder additional burden against the relief to people with moderate means. Any way the Budget will have to check inflationary effects.

The market feeling is bullish, but in speculative markets, many a times things do not happen what everybody expects and to this extent the position is risky but it will be advisable to have no short interest.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 2842 and declined to Rs. 2822/8 under scattered realising and steadied at Rs. 2830. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 496 and after declining to Rs. 491 rallied to Rs. 494. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 2235 but reacted at Rs. 2225 and steadied at Rs. 2232. Kohinoor Mill shares opened at Rs. 688 and after declining to 684 advanced to Rs. 694.

The recent action of the market indicates that professional operators are passing on their purchases to outside operators on all upswings: This goes to indicate some weak long interest is created. As a result of day's working. Tata Steel Dfds. lost Rs. 17/8. Ordinary Rs.3. Dyeings were unchanged but Kohinoors gained Rs 6, Nagpurs Rs. 6 and Simplex Rs. 3/8.

Textile Shares

Bombay Dyeing 2227/8 Century 948/12 Nagpur 461 Swadeshi 677 New Great 433 Simplex 346/8 Kohinoor 692 Colaba 380 Gokak 34/8 Phoenix 780 Mysore 297/8 Indian Bleaching 203/12 Swan 894 Finlay 338 Morarji 757/8 Indore 765 Sassoon 840

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord 493 Tata Steel Dfd. 2830

ELECTRIC

Tata Hydro 222 Andhra 1865 Power 1977/8 Tram Ord 162/8

CEMENT

Associated Merger 238.

INDUSTRIES

Burma 615 Alcock 476/4 Bellapur 249/8 Shivrajpur 61/8 steamer Ord. 667/8 Scindia 43/15 Construction 227

CASH SECTION

Mills: Apollo 5/3 Elphinstone 91 I U Ord 18/3/6 Defd. 3/10/6 Indian Mfg. 3810 Kurla 316/4 Khatau 347/8 Dawn 1250 David 1295 New City 440 Minerva 261/4 Bradbury 415 Bharucha Dfds 14/8 Bharat 66/8 Madhavji 23 Model 276/4 Laxmi Cotton 1566/4 Vishnu Cotton 560/8 Western 3650 Standard 575 Sholapur 7115 Sassoon Cotton 25/12 Hindustan 3825 Meyer Sassoon 245 Tata Mills 81/8 Ahmd. Advance 465 Sassoon Silk 96 New Union 28/12 Poddar 350 Madhusudan 535 Shri Nivas 420 Raja Bahadur Poona 135 Berar 340.

ELECTRIC

Ahmednbad 227/8 New 170 Surat 256/4 Surat New Premium 190 Karachi 237/P Broach 13/8 Ajmer 15 Amalgamated 20/12 Jaigaon 15 Nagpur 51 Poona 285 Bombay Suburban 232/8 New Premium 100.

BANKS

Reserve 156/8 Imperial 2397/8 P. P. 602/8 Central 109/8 India 234 Union 12/2 Baroda 164/4 Habib 89 International 62 A.B.C. 44 Dena Bank 67 United 97/8 Jaipur 71 Hindustan 55 National Savings F P 78 P P 44/4 Mysore 435 Exchange 56/8 Eastern 106

INSURANCE

Oriental 6850 Empire 1250 New India 95/12 Jupiter 47/12 Vulcan 19/12 Indian Mercantile 71 Universal 16/4 Vasant 25/6/6 Br. I Gen. 28/4 Ind. Prud 51/12 Neptune 11/2 New Great 31/8.

RAILWAYS

Ah. Prantij 707/8 C.P. 108 Mymensing Reb 116/4 Guaranteed 115 Mandra Bhon 112 Sara Sirajganj 116/4 Sialkot 117/8 New 54 Pachora 95 Hoshiarpur 117/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Burma New 218/12 Burma Petrol 6 Tata Oil 91 Mackenzie 174/6 Port Canning 110/8 Kemp 660 Zandu 215 Indian Radio Ord 380 B 380 Dfds 375 Indian Investment Trust 126/8 Wimco 388/12 Tata Chemical 23 Dharamsi Chemical 37 Mukund Iron 14/7 Dena Trust 24/8 Alembic 358/12 Supreme Industries 230 Jam Wire 140 Bombay Uganda 84 Bombay Cycle 38/8 Indian Cement (1937) 42 Walchand Nagar Industries 752/8 United Motor 46.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st 135 Tata Steel Second 173/4 Tram 75/4 Andhra 1700 Tata Power 1735 Hydro 166/4 Bombay Steam 350 Nagpur 742/8 Vishnu 780 Laxmi 302/8 New Great 255 Poddar 117 Shri Nivas 101 Elphinstone 137/8 Bradbury 542/8 Surat Elec 212/8 Premier Construction First 135 Premier Construction Second 135 Amalgamated 153/12 Tata Chemical 128/12 Walchandnagar Industries 550 Jupiter 18/10 Supreme 125/10.

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Iron Steel 54/10 Bengal Steel 46/9 Indian Copper 4/13 B. I. C. 8/12 Burma Corporation 7/3 New Victoria Mill 8/4 New Victoria Pref 11 Raja Tex 62 Phalton 160 Gold Mohur 381/4 New Kaiser Hind 2450 Sajjan Mills 440 Osmanshahi 393/12 Ajamshahi 695.

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RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, February 27.

MILLS

Apollo 5/4 5/1/6 5/4/6 5/2/6 5/3 Bharat 66/8 Bharucha 14/4 14/8 B. Dyeing 2232/8 40 1530 26/4 35 23/12 27/8 22/8 27/8 Bradbury (Ord) 414/6 15 Central India (Ord) 458 56/8 59 57 61,59 63 61 64/8 58/8 61 Colaba 380 Edward 828/12 32/8 30 45 40 Elphinstone (Ord) 90/8 91 90/8 91 Elphinstone (Pref) 13/8/2 Finlay 340 38/8 40 39 40/8 37 38 Gokak 342/8 40 12 44/8 40 India United Defd. 3/11 3/11/6 3/10 3/11 3/10/6 India United Ord. 18 18/4/6 18/3/6 18/5 18/4 18/7 18/2 18/3/6 Indore 757/8 62/8 55 66/4 65 70 61/4 66/4 63/12 65 Khatau 347/8 Kohinoor 686 90 85 90/8 88 96 88 92 90/8 93 92 Madavji 23 Madhusudan 535 Meyer 242/8 47/8 45 Model 276/4 Morarjee 760 55 57/8 New Great 437/8 35 38 31 34 33 Poddar 350 (Ex. Div.) Sassoon Cotton 25/12 Shrinivas 418/12 20 Simplex 343/8 45 42 45 44 49/8 44 47 45/8 46/8 Swadeshi 680 81 74 79 78 82 75 76 74 77 Swan 392 94 91/8 94 93 96 94 Tata Mills 81/8 81 82 81/8 Vishnu 557/8 60 Ahmedabad Prantej Rly 707/8 Sara-Siraj Ganj Rly. 119/8

BANKS

Baroda 165 66/8 64/8 Central 109 9/8 Exchange 56 Imperial (Old) 2400 2397/8 India 234 International 62 National Savings (F.P.) 78 National Savings (F.P.) 44/4 RESERVE 156/8

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 226/4 25 27/8 Andhra Valley (Ord) 1865 Andhra Valley (Pref) 1700 Tram (Ord) 163 63/8 62 62/8 Tram (Pref) 74/8 74/4 75/4 Surat 256/4 Hydro (Ord) 219/4 25 22 Power (Ord) 1980 77/8 Power (Pref) 1735

INSURANCE

Empire 1250 New India 95/12 95/6 96/4 95/12 Vulcan 19/14 Bombay Steam 661/4 67/8 Scindia 33/1 44/2 43/13 44/4 43/15 Bengal Steel 46/14 46/9 Indian Iron 54/12 54/8 54/12 54/10 Tata Steel Defd. 2845 37/8 40 25 30 20 25 16/4 30 20 30 25 30 22/8 35 22/8 30 26/4 28/12 25 30 Tata Steel Ord. 495/8 96 90 94 92 95 90/8 93

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 173/8 72/8 73/4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 467/8 76/4 A. Cement 235/8 37 36/4 38/6 37 38/8 38 Belapur 248/8 50 49 49/8 Burmah (Old) 615 17/8 15 B. B. Petrol 6 6/0/8 6 I. Bleaching 203 1 3/8 I.I. Trust 126/8 P. Construction (Ord) 227 & Shivrajpur 61 60/8 61/8 Tata Chemical (Ord) 22/12 22/10 23 Tata Oil 91/8 91 Western India Match 388/12 Dawn Mills 1250 Mandmar Press 100 Jaipur Bank 71 Alembic Chemical (Ord) 358/12 Ahmedabad Electric (New) 181 United Motors 46 Neptune Insurance 11/6 All India General Insurance 45/12

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY Feb. 26.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
March	468	462/4	467/8
May	474	469	473/8
July	483	478	483
Sept.	488	483/8	488

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb. 27

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	F3
Jarilla	480	475	470	465
4F Pun/American	528	523	518	513
L.S.S. American ..	593	588	583	578
289F American ..	658	653	648	643
Saw-Gd 289 F	708	703	698	693
M.G. N.T.	618	613	608	603

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 27.

	Ready. 1944/45 Crop.	1945/46 Crop.
C. P. 1 Arilla	470/475	535/540
C. P. 2 Arilla	450/460	510/520
Berar Arilla	445/455	500/510
Punjab 289 F.	500/540	635/655
Punjab 289 F. Sawgin	510/580	695/710
Sind N. T.	520/530	600/615
Muglai	395/405	480/490

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Receipts into Bombay of Indian Cotton.

	Since 1st September. This year	Last year.
Khandesh	28,235	21,496
Central India	28,346	11,995
Barsi and Nagar	52,442	27,639
Hyderabad/Gaorani	14,366	12,304
Berar	1,75,274	84,453
Central Provinces	37,126	18,651
Total Oomras	3,35,789	1,75,538
Dholeras	1,57,920	41,906
N.W. Provinces	215	200
Rajputana	6,789	788
Sind-Punjab	1,93,160	2,15,509
Broach	32,748	62,801
Coompta and Dharwar	28,897	29,828

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Weekly Statement Of Affairs

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 for the week ended the 22nd day of February 1946.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	44,89,55,000
Notes in circulation ..	11,95,90,15,000
Total Notes issued ..	12,40,79,70,000
Total Liabilities	12,40,79,70,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 94.274 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
Held in India	44,41,45,000
Sterling Securities ..	11,25,32,89,000
Total of A	11,69,74,34,000
B. Rupee Coin	13,21,22,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	57,84,14,000
Total Assets	12,40,79,70,000

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government—	
(1' Central Government of India	5,30,90,87,000
(2) Government of Buurma	68,66,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	18,97,63,000
(b) Banks	92,37,76,000
(c) Others	10,03,96,000
Bills Payable	4,66,34,000
Other Liabilities	15,51,86,000
Rupees	683,17,06,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	44,89,55,000
Rupee Coin	48,81,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,02,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
Government Treasury Bills	2,63,32,000
Balances held abroad ..	5,85,29,52,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	
Other Loans and Advances	1,25,000
Investments	36,18,96,000
Other Assets	13,63,65,000
Rupees ..	6,83,17,06,000

Westerns-Northerns	36,049	19,676	
Cocoanada	....	....	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	6,950	4,301	
American	1,255	....	
Soudan	41,790	1	
Egyptian (other than Soudan).	59,829	1,14,074	
East African	1,57,382	63,685	
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	9,392	2,041	
	10,73,165	7,31,348	
Arr. by road to 21st Feb.	3,500	5,000	

Shipment	1st Sept. to 25th Feb. This year	Last year.
United Kingdom	24,729	5,750
Continent	36,842	....
U.S.A. and Foreign Countries	16,695	3,559
Coast Ports	71,669	64,524
Afloat in Harbour for Europe and Coast Ports	....	....
Total	1,49,935	73,833

KARACHI COTTON.

KARACHI, Feb. 26.—Cotton, ready. Sind Desi 39/13, Punjab Desi 29/5, Sind NT 61, Four F 51/6, March 50/7, May 51/2/9. Market continued firm and dearer sympathy strengthening Bombay advices closed nearer day's highest. Ready business 740. Arrivals 5554, Exports 3327, Bales of which 1000 were for Liverpool and rest were for Bombay. Bardhana Ready 77/4, March 75/9, Easier Silver Tuesday delivery 143/7, Gold 86/8, Easy and uncertain.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

The Government has removed delivery period restrictions on forward trading in Bullion Market, but so far the Bullion Exchange has not introduced any change and weekly deliveries remain in force

Professional operators were reported bidding up prices to-day as the market position was well liquidated.

Forward Silver opened to-day at Rs. 144 and declined to Rs 143 under moderate realising and selling but active professional buying soon appeared and Silver improved at Rs. 144.

Trading in Forward Gold commenced at Rs. 88 but under scattered long liquidation, quotation declined to Rs 87/8 but active buying by professional operators raised Gold price at Rs. 88/8. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 63/4 and tone of the market was very steady.

Thereafter there was some realing in Silver and Forward Silver declined to Rs. 143/6 while Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 88

In the afternoon there was general selling on fears of duties in the Budget Closing quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Gold	86	0	0
Forward Gold	83	0	0
Sovereigns	62	0	0
Ready Silver	142	8	0
Forward Silver	141	4	0

Cutch Hundi

BHUJ, Feb. 26

Hundi 347/8 to 348/8, Silver Rs. 142/10, Gold Rs. 86/2.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The market looked slightly better to-day on fresh buying and a moderate business was put through round all sections at slightly improved rates.

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three and a half per cent Government Paper 103/6, three per cent Loan 1953/55 101/100 small lot three per cent Victory 1957 101/10, three per cent Loan 1968/65 100 small lot three per cent Loan 1970/75 99/7.

BANKS: Imperial Bank Fully Paid 2390/8, United Commercial Bank 99

COTTONS: Benares Cotton 12/2 Muir Mills 520 Cawnpore Textiles 12/13, Kesoram 22/1, New Victoria Ordy. 8/8.

COALS: Amalgamated 53/4, Bhalgora 30/1, Burrakur 47/4, Central India 13/6, Churulia 9/14, Pench Valley 58/10, South Karanpura 39/13, Bengal 818, New Beerbhoom 49/8, Sedra 26, Talcher 11/15.

JUTES: Anglo India 621, Barnagore 456 Champdany 332 small lot Howrah 121/14, Kankinarrah 806, Megas 4/8, Ganges 734, Kamarhatty 958 small lot Chitavalsah 46/6, Reliance 105, Presidency 15/6.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corpn. 7/5, Indian Copper 4/13, Karanpura Development 52/9, Tavoy Tin 3/8, Assam Bengal Cement 24/8 Calcutta Electric 26/12 Bhartia Electric Steel 26/8 Burma and Co. 831, India Iron 54/7, Jessop and Co. 81/2, Marshalls 8/12, Steel Corpn 46/4, Ditto Pref. 144/8 Textile Machinery 19/2, Kumardhubi Eng. 12/2, Saran Eng. 12/12, B. I. Corpn. 8/13, Indian National Airways 42/9, Right National Insulated Cable 14/14 Rohtas Industries 17/4, British Ceylon Scorp 16/8, Indian Cable 48/4, National Tobacco 48/12, British Burma Petroleum 6/1, India Paper Pulp 981 small lots Titaghur Paper 46/-, Midnapore Zemindary 201/- small lots Assam Saw 7/13, Ind India General Navgn. 285.

SUGARS: Buland 38/12 small odd lot Carew 33/10 Samastipore 22/8.

TEAS: Dhunsert 14, Rajnagar 17/10, Tezpore 27.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY February 27.

B. C. Rates I. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16.

London Banks selling T. T. D. D. 1/8 61/32.

London Banks buying T. T. 1/6 1/32.

London Banks buying D. D. 1/6 1/16.

London Banks buying 90 d/st. 1/6 6/32 to 4th month.

London Banks buying 90 d/st. 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th month.

New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 332 8/4.

New York Banks selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 332 3/4.

New York Banks buying T. T. Rs. 329 1/2

New York Banks buying D. D. Rs. 328 1/2.

Montreal Banks selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 302 1/2.

Montreal Banks buying T. T. Rs. 299.

Montreal Banks buying D. D. Rs. 297 1/2.

Paris Banks selling T. T. Fcs 3550

Paris Banks buying T. T. Fcs. 3550.

Amsterdam Banks selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79 1/2.

Java Banks selling T. T. D. D. —.

Hongkong Banks selling T. T. D. D. Rs 84.

Shanghai Banks selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 17 1/4 Nom.

Singapore Banks selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157 1/2

CROSS RATES.

New York/London dol. 4.03 3/8-4.03-1/2.

London/Hongkong 1/2 13/10.1/8 3/32.

London/Shanghai 8d. to 8 1/16d.

London/Singapore 2/3 15/16 to 2/4 5/32.

London/Paris Fcs. 479.70 to 480.30.

London/Belgium Fcs 176 1/2 — 3/4.

London/Switzerland Fcs 17.30 — 40.

London/Stockholm Kr. 16.85 — 95.

London/Denmark Kr. 19.32 19.36.

London/New York dol. 4.02 1/2 — 4.03-1/2.

London/Montreal dol. 4.43 4.45.

London/Amsterdam Fl. 10.68 10.70.

London/Java Fl. 7.58/7 62.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Slightly Steadier.

Hapur Market

HAPUR, Feb. 27

Silver 144/3, Gold 86/6, steady since yesterday noon on excellent speculative covering demand. Guwar ready 8/3, Baisakh 8/2/1, dull, Bardana ready 56 to 61, Chet 54/6, Asuj 54, unsteady. Peas 12/8, Maize 2/8, Maize 12/9, Bajra 11/13, Juwar 11/7, Wheat about 16, quiet. Arhar 9/12, Urad 15, Moong 11/13, Stocks wheat 31, Peas 4, Arhar 10, Khatis Gur 10/8, Jaggery Powder 12. Yesterday's arrivals 500 mds., steady, Cottonseed 12, Mustardseed 14, Oil 36, Oilcake 13/12.

Bombay Produce

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

There was moderate business in the local produce market and quotations moved within a narrow range.

Groundnuts G. I. P. Rly. Khandesh quality were placed at Rs. 22 and business in Latur Bold was done at Rs. 21/8. Khandesh quality were done at Rs. 105 per Candy. Mauras Goa December-February contracts were settled at Rs. 19/8. Castorseeds Bombay Ready were quoted at Rs. 19/8 while March-May Navisakhi and Goa were placed at Rs. 18/14. Linseed Brown Bold Bombay was quoted at Rs 21/1 to Rs. 22/2.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

Tata Ordinary 494, Tata Deferred 2831/4, Indian Iron 54/10, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 46/9, Bombay Dyeing 2227/8, Central India 461/4, Century 955, Gokak 340, Kohinoor 691/14, Simplex 346, Andhra Valley 1865, Tata Hydro 221/14, Tata Power 1977/8 Associated Cement 238, Belapur 249/6, Bombay Burma (Old) 615.

Wall Street Recovers After Early Heavy Decline

SCALE-DOWN TRADE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

Wall Street opened easy and moderately active. Soon after the opening recoveries brought most prices one to two points above the opening levels. Traders are still cautious owing to the strike situation and the poor outlook for corporate earnings and company dividends this quarter owing to the effect of strikes. During the afternoon, prices again retreated at intervals with the volume of stocks trade relatively heavy. Losses of about six points were reduced or converted into modest advances during the final hour but declines were well in the majority. Sentiment was aided somewhat by the calling-off of the threated New York transit strike. However, sceptics were still plentiful and these either declined or continued to trim accounts. The session closed barely steady.

American Telephone and Tele[illegible] 187 (186), Amerex Corpn. 35.1/4 (35.1/2), Anaconda Copper 44-[illegible] (44.3/4), Chase National Bank 42.3/8 (43), Sinclair Oil 18 (18), Firestone Tyre 69-1/8 (72), General Electric 45-5/8 (46.1/8), General Motors 71.1/2 (72), Ingersol Rand 131.1/2 (133), International Nickel 37.5/8 (38.1/8), National City Bank 46-3/8 (47-1/8), New York Central Rail 28.1/8 (28.1/8), Socony Vacuum Corpn. 15-3/4 (16), Texas Corpn. 53 (53-3/4), Union Carbon 98.3/4 (99.1/2), U. S. Smelting 72-1/2 (71-1/2), U. S. Steel 81-7/8 (82.1/2), Western Union Telegraph 45.3/4 (45.1/2).

N. Y. COTTON MARKET.

Cotton opened irregular, and then eased again mostly in sympathy with the Stock Exchange with near March still loading owing to liquidation against notices for 1.500 bales, declining to 26.18 with further anticipatory hedges in connexion with the forthcoming commodity credit corporation sales. The market later steadied on covering and trade and mill buying, the latter against textile orders. Expectations of a higher mid-February parity price reports that 40,000 bales are en route to Germany and emphasis on continues farm bloc activities and growing uncertainties about new crop possibilities were factors curbing any further aggressive selling, while the general trend throughout the morning was erratic. At noon the market was irregular March unquoted others 1 higher to 2 loser. Active conditions ruled during the afternoon when the market met renewed liquidation and declined nearly 20 points from the noon levels. March continued to set the pace owing to persistent circulation of notices while support was confined to scaledown trade buying. The unfavourable action of the stock exchange remained the chief depressing influence but this market still showed rallying powers and made a fair recovery before the finish for nearer positions owing to the reappearance of short covering. Far distants however, rallied only moderately. The session closed steady

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

Chicago Grains: Despite an additional five cent decline in nearby Winnipeg rye contracts marking the fifth consecutive session for such setbacks, may rye locally displayed firmness attributed to the strength of the cash market and continued efforts on the part of the congressional farm bloc to raise agricultural prices.

May 1.80-1/2 bid (1.80.1/2).
July 1.81.1/2 bid (1.80-1/2).
Sept. 1.80.1/2 bid (1.80-1/2).

Worth Street Quiet

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (UPA): Quiet trading featured to-day's session of the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market.

Millers believed that the sale by the Government of thirty million yards of surplus cotton textiles will quickly be absorbed.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Feb. 26.
March	26.25—06
March highest	26.30—
March lowest	26.14—16
May	26.31—04
July	26.31—02
October	26.21—06
December	26.17—09
January	26.17—08
March	26.12—
Middling Spot	26.31—02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Feb. 26.
March	26.18—07
May	26.35+01
July	25.35+01
October	26.25—01
December	26.22—02
Middling Spot	26.05 —

NEW YORK COTTON. NOON CALL.

	New York, Feb. 26.
May	26.36
July	26.34

WHY U. K. DELAYS REMOVAL OF TRADE RESTRICTIONS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. (A.P.A.): The department of commerce said to-day that the western hemisphere and British commonwealth countries have shown marked differences in their attitude towards the relaxation of their emergency restriction on foreign trade since the end of the war. The United States, Canada, the Union of South Africa and several of the Caribbean Republic were the only countries that removed most of their war-time trade control by the end of 1945, the department said

A survey made by the Consultant on commercial policy showed that other British Empire countries have invited the relaxation in their import control chiefly to each other's products, the agency declared.

Explaining the main reasons for delay in the removal of restrictions in the British Empire countries, the commerce department said: "The inadequate supply of dollars at the disposal of the United Kingdom and most of the British Empire members of the sterling area has been the dominant consideration in their trade policy during 1945."

Calicut Market

CALICUT, Feb. 27

Cocoanuts Raw 182/8, Dry 140, Cocoanut Oil 565, Copra Office 355, Dalpasand 380, Madrasnottam 430, Goodgooda 425, Pepper Wynaad 390, Country 370, Dryginger Chernad 380, Ernad 325, Coffee Robusta 85.

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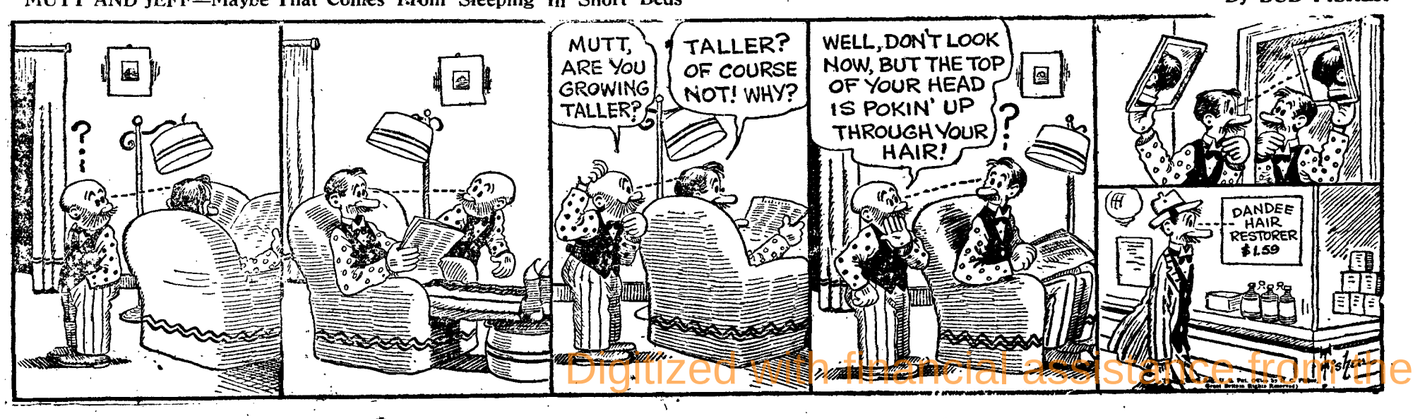
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PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

Finance Department (Supply), Bombay Castle, 14th February 1946.

ORDER.

No. 719/VIII-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (a), (b) and (f) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Government of Bombay is pleased to amend the Government Order in the Finance Department (Supply)/ No. 719/II, dated the 13th November 1945 as follows, namely;

1. In Schedule X appended to the said Order under the heading "Talukas etc."—

(a) Against Ahmedabad district after "Modasa Peta" add "Viramgam taluka, the 24 villages, viz., (1) Rupal (2) Bavla (3) Rasam (4) Chalora (5) Adrorda (6) Jhekra (7) Sindhraj (8) Chiara (9) Saroda (10) Chhapra (11) Juwal-Rupawati (12) Dhanwara (13) Selejra (14) Rajoda (15) Kavetha (16) Dedhal (17) Hasanagar (18) Kerala (19) Amipura (20) Sakodra (21) Badarkha (22) Chandisar (23) Lana and (24) Shekhi of Dholka taluka, the 27 villages, viz. (1) Nadripethapur (2) Rozad (3) Badodra (4) Aniod (5) Mahomedpura (6) Asroda (7) Fatepur (8) Amodra (9) Naranpur (10) Dalpur (11) Mahadevpura (12) Punsari (13) Motachekhla (14) Tajpurcamp (15) Nanachekhla (16) Hajipur (17) Shaghpur (18) Desasan (19) Kashipura (20) Ahmedpura (21) Motesari (22) Mehelau (23) Harsol (24) Amboli (25) Kalipura (26) Bavsar and (27) Galvadi of Prantij taluka, Dhandhuka taluka excluding the 46 villages, viz., (1) Dholera (2) Fedra (3) Kamiala (4) Anandpur (5) Buranpur (6) Piple (7) Navgam (8) Valinda (9) Gamph (10) Kasandra (11) Sela (12) Ambli (13) Kamatalau (14) Gogla (15) Kadipur (16) Bhadiad (17) Gorasu (18) Scher (19) Khun (20) Bhimtalav (21) Sodhi (22) Sangasar (23) Mudi (24) Rhatalao (25) Panhi (26) Rupavati (27) Hebatpur (28) Bawaliari (29) Zankhi (30) Mahadevpura (31) Bhangadh (32) Mingalpur (33) Mandvipura (34) Raizangadh (35) Dhanala (36) Umargadh (37) Khasta (38) Khadol (39) Adval (40) Khorad (41) Kothadia (42) Zinzar (43) Jalia (44) Raika (45) Rojka and (46) Dhandhuka."

(b) Against Kaira district (i) for 'Kapadwanj' read 'Kapadwanj excluding the 21 villages viz., (1) Sarli-lot (2) Sorna lot (3) Antisar lot (4) Kathana lot (5) Ramsadi lot (6) Rampura lot (7) Vadadla lot (8) Chikhlod lot (9) Gahu lot (10) Danadra (11) Sanda lot (12) Pagvel lot (13) Vadol lot (14) Lasundra lot (15) Vishwanathpur lot (16) Porda Fagvel lot (17) Fulchhatrapura lot (18) Laxmanpura lot (19) Alampur lot (20) Bhatia lot (21) Charnikol lot. (ii) for 'Thasara' excluding the 28 villages viz., (1) Ekal velu lot TabeEkale velu (2) Golaj lot Tabe Golaj (3) Mugatpur lot Tabe Bharathari (4) Kailaspuri lot Tabe Baladha (5) Kailaspuri lot Tabe Vanghroli (6) Kailaspuri lot Tabe Rozwas (7) Muliad lot Tabe Muliod (8) Raipura lot Tabe Vallavpura (9) Dharanagar Kanthadi Baidap lot area Tabe Vanghroli (10) Ranginpur tabe Sanadra (11) Shivrajpura and Trikampura lot tabe Ajroli (12) Khedgodhra lot tabe Khadgodhra (13). Nanadra lot tabe Nanadra (14) Salun lot tabe Salun (15) Sandheli lot tabe Sandheli (16) Ajupura lot (17) Ozaralo lot tabe Ozrela (18) Karipura lot tabe Chatarasumba (19) Tagjipura tabe Ravalia (20) Chandasar lot tabe Chandarsar (21) Samalpura lot tabe Samalpura (22) Saiyat lot tabe Saiyat (23) Raipura lot tabe Bordi (24) Bordi lot tabe Bordi (25) Raipura lot tabe Sui (26) Porda lot tabe Porda (27) Gopalpura and Mugatpura lot tabe Rani Porda (28) Vithalpura lot tabe Vithalpura.

(c) Against Panch Mahals district after "Kalol" add "the 15 villages, viz., (1) Goli (2) Kaliana (3) Mehlol (4) Timba (5) Ratanpur (6) Chanchpur (7) Asardi (8) Gavachi (9) Danol (10) Dhima (11) Vatlav (12) Bhilodia (13) Moti-Kantadi (14) Karkundi and (15) Ratanpur (Timba) of Godhra taluka, the 12 villages, viz., (1) Chandpur (2) Dunia (3) Ghodi (4) Kachhota (5) Muvala (6) Nurpuri (7) Saidol (8) Valagod (9) Timbi (10) Vadatalav (11) Sultanpura and (12) Jepur of Halol taluka."

(d) Against Surat district delete "Chorashi."

(e) Against West Khandesh district delete "Nawapur Peta."

(f) Against Satara district after "Karad" add "the 6 villages viz., (1) Ashta (2) Bagani (3) Kasegaon (4) Dudhgaon (5) Molekumbhoj and (6) Sheri Kavtee of walva taluka, the 3 villages, (1) Samdoli (2) Tung and (3) Soni of Tasgaon taluka."

(g) Against Dharwar district (i) for "Karajgi" read "Karajgi excluding 54 villages, viz., (1) Gourapur (2) Ramapur (3) Niralgi-M-Karadgi (4) Arlihalli (5) Halagi (6) Bharadi (7) Kalledevar (8) Gudasalkop (9) Timmapur (10) Bhairapur (11) Ichangi (12) Bailmadapur (13) Bommankatti (14) Naglur (15) Srirampur (16) Kesarhalli (17) Handignoor (18) Parasur (19) Ippikop (20) Hoshalli (21) Tillihalli (22) Ichalyellapur (23) Krishnapur (24) Kamalbangditimmapur (25) Chikmarliahalli (26) Hiremarlihalli (27) Surangi (28) Narsipur (29) Gundenhalli (30) Arabgond (31) Kadammanhalli (32) Katenhalli (33) Machapur (34) Yettinhalli (35) Kanvalli (36) Havnoor (37) Gudur (38) Kittur (39) Akkur (40) Yelgach (41) Melmuri (42) Mardur (43) Kodbal (44) Haleritti (45) Mannur (46) Kalaloond (47) Kadkol (48) Hesrur (49) Konchigari (50) Kengond (51) Marol (52) Janapur (53) Kattimattur and (54) Bhavitimmapur."

(ii) For "Ranebennur" read "Ranebennur excluding 58 villages viz., (1) Benkankond (2) Comlapur (3) Yellapur-Tarf-Medleri (4) Hulihalli (5) Waderhalli (6) Kumbev (7) Honnatti (8) Kerimallapur (9) Yellapur-Tarf-Honnatti (10) Gudgur (11) Hullatti (12) Bevinhalli-M-Ranenennur (13) Dambarhalli (14) Hulikatti (15) Sarvan (16) Joisarhalli (17) Tirmaldevarkop (18) Laxmapur (19) Guddadhosalli (20) Guddadbevinhalli (21) Shiddapur (22) Sunkapur (23) Medleri (24) Khanderayanhalli (25) Airani (26) Nadiharalhalli (27) Hirebidri (28) Aramallapur (29) Yakalaspur (30) Hunshikatti (31) Ravootankatti (32) Gangapur (33) Maidur (34) Chikkurvatti (35) Chendapur (36) Hadargeri, (37) Kudrihal (38) Heeladhalli (39) Anksapur (40) Udgatti (41) Gudguddapur (42) Alalgeri (43) Guddadanweri (44) Chapparadhalli (45) Budpanhalli (46) Madapur (47) Hanamapur (48) Chevdadanpur (49) Chikarlihalli (50) Yettinhalli (51) Kankapur (52) Channapur (53) Dandigihalli (54) Bevinhalli-M-Kuppelur (55) Kangondanhalli (56) Nookapur (57) Asundi and (58) Ukkund."

(iii) For "Mundargi Petha" read "Mundargi Petha excluding 6 villages, viz. (1) Mundargi (2) Shirol (3) Byalwadigi (4) Ramenhalli (5) Mallikarjunpur and (6) Vithalapur."

2. In Schedule Y appended to the said Order under the heading "Talukas etc."

(a) Against Ahmedabad district (i) for "City Mahal" read "City Mahal excluding village Danilimda."

(ii) For "Dholka" read "Dholka taluka excluding the 65 villages, viz., (1) Kharamti (2) Simej (3) Kanka (4) Ganesar (5) Dholi (6) Raipur (7) Vetamam (8) Varna (9) Jakhda (10) Moti Boru (11) Nani Boru (12) Bholad (13) Samani (14) Saragwala (15) Utelia (16) Loliya (17) Gundi (18 Vejalka (19) Bhumli (20) Arnej (21) Bhurki (22) Dhingda (23) Mithapur (24) Gunda-na-para (25) Memar (26) Bagodra (27) Rohika (28)—(29) Gangad (30) Kaliveji (31) Rupgadh (32) Kesargadh (33) Jawaraj (34) Koth (35) Kalyangadh (36) Kalyanpur (37) Kaliapura (38) Dugari (39) Nabhoi (40) Rijha (41) Pisawara (42) Rupal (43) Bavla (44) Rasam (45) Chalora (46) Adrorda (47) Jhekra (48) Sindhraj (49) Chiara (50) Saroda (51) Chhapra (52) Juwal-Rupawati (53) Dhanwara (54) Saldjra (55) Rajoda (56) Kavetha (57) Dedhal (58) Hasannagar (59) Kerala (60) Amipura (61) Sakodra (62) Badarkha (63) Chandisar (64) Lana and (65) Shekhi."

(iii) Delete "Dhanduka."

(iv) For "Prantij" read "Prantij taluka excluding the 27 villages, viz., (1) Nadripethapur (2) Rozad (3) Badodra (4) Aniod (5) Mahomedpura (6) Asroda (7) Fatepur (8) Amodra (9) Naranpur (10) Dalpur (11) Mahadevpura (12) Punsari (13) Motachekhla (14) Tajpurcamp (15) Nanachelshla (16) Hajipur (17) Shaghpur (18) Desasan (19) Kashipura (20) Ahmedpura (21) Motesari (22) Mehelau (23) Harsol (24) Amboli (25) Kalipura (26) Bavsar and (27) Galvadi."

(v) Delete "Viramgam."

(b) Against Panch Mahals district (i) for "Godhra" read "Godhra excluding 15 villages, viz., (1) Goli (2) Kaliana (3) Mehlol (4) Timba (5) Ratanpur (6) Chanchpur (7) Asardi (8) Gavachi (9) Dhanol (10) Dhima (11) Vatlav (12) Bhilodia (13) Moti-Kantadi (14) Harkundi and (15) Ratanpur (Timba)".

(ii) For "Halol Peta" read "Halol Peta excluding 12 villages, viz., (1) Chandpur (2) Dunia (3) Ghodi (4) Kachhota (5) Muvala (6) Nurpuri (7) Saidol (8) Valagod (9) Timbi (10) Vadatalav (11) Sultanpura and (12) Jepur."

(c) Against Satara district (i) for "Walwa" read "Walwa excluding 9 villages, viz., (1) Ashta (2) Bagani (3) Kasegaon (4) Dudhgaon (5) Molekumbhoj (6) Sheri Kavtee (7) Walwa (8) Tujarpur (9) Khed."

(ii) For "Wai" read "Wai excluding the 13 villages, viz., (1) Andori (2) Bori (3) Khed BK (4) Koperde (5) Lonand (6) Nimbodi (7) Padegaon (8) Padali (9) Pimpre BK (10) Sakhed (11) Vaghoshi (12) Wathar BK. and (13) Morve."

(iii) For "Khatav" read "the 17 villages of Khatav taluka, viz., (1) Mol (2) Diskal (3) Lalgun (4) Ner (5) Budh (6) Rajapura (7) Vetane (8) Pusegav (9) Vizapur (10) Khadgam (11) Rameshwar (12) Husenpur (13) Jakhangaon (14) Kalambe, (15) Ladi (16) Trimoli and (17) Khatav."

(iv) Delete "Man."

(v) For "Khanapur" read "the 50 villages of Khanapur taluka, viz., (1) Salsinge (2) Bhedavde (3) Sangole (4) Waluj (5) Jhondhalkhindi (6) Renavi (7) Revangaon (8) Gholi KH (9) Gholi BK (10) Balavadi Khanapur (11) Palshi (12) Karanji (13) Hireare (14) Khanapur (15) Saholi (16) Saspade (17) Shamgaon (18) Chikhali (19) Hanmant Vadiye (20) Kheradevite (21) Bhikavadi KH (22) Khambala Amdh (23) Bhalavani (24) Bhalavadi Bhalavani (25) Tandulwadi (26) Wayar (27) Yadiyara yabag (28) Shelakbav (29) Ambag (30) Deorashtra (31) Vadgaon (32) Asad (33) Tadsar (34) Nerli (35) Devi Khindi (36) Vejegaon (37) Lengre (38) Bhood (39) Banoor (40) Sultangade (41) Kadegaon (42) Kadepur (43) Navshi (44) Nimsod (45) Amrapur (46) Shivani (47) Wangi (48) Chinchani Wangi (49) Padali and (50) Sonsal."

(vi) For "Tasgaon" read "Tasgaon taluka excluding the 27 villages, viz. (1) Bhilavdi (2) Ankalkhop (3) Nagthana (4) Vasagde (5) Basrli (6) Pandli Wala (7) Yelavi (8) Niani (9) Tasgaon (10) Wasambe (11) Bisur (12) Padmale (13) Yerandole (14) Gundewadi (15) Shipur (16) Sawarde (17) Lode (18) Kaulge (19) Aravade (20) Dongarsoni (21) Vadgaon (22) Pundi Tasgaon (23) Khalsa Dharnnai (24) Padli (25) Samdoli (26) Tung and (27) Soni."

(d) Against Sholapur District delete "Karmala" "Malsiras" and "Sangola."

(e) Against Ahmednagar district (i) for "Akola" read "Akola excluding the 4 villages viz., (1) Pimpaldari (2) Chas (3) Hivargaon (4) Dongargaon."

(ii) For "Sangamner" read "Sangamner excluding the 38 villages viz., (1) Pimpalgaon Kon (2) Zole (3) Bote (4) Dolsane (5) Korjule (6) Karhe (7) Piipalgaon Depa (8) Shindodi (9) Shirapur (10) Sarola Pathar (11) Sawar Chol (12) Sonoshi (13) Mirazapur (14) Pemgiri (15) Vadgaon Sudge (16) Akalapur (17) Ambikhalsa (18) Hivargaon Pathar (19) Kauthe Malkapur (20) Nandur Khandar (21) Purgaon Kd. (22) Sakur (23) Nimbgaon Tembai (24) Deogaon (25) Dhandarphal Kd (26) Nimaj (27) Nimbgaon Bk (28) Nimgaon Kd. (29) Velhale (30) Ghargaon (31) Hasanabad (32) Karule (33) Kauthe Bk. (34) Maldad (35) Malegaon Pathan (36) Nimon (37) Saykhirdi (38) Nanduri Dumala.

(iii) For "Pathardi" read "Pathardi excluding the 5 villages, viz., (1) Takli Manoor (2) Bhalgaon (3) Arvi (4) Mohoj Kd. (5) Jawahed Khalsa.

With reference to sub-rule (1) of rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules, the Order shall be published in the Official Gazette and in the following newspapers:—

1. Times of India.
2. Bombay Chronicle.
3. Free Press Journal.
4. Morning Standard.
5. Navakal.
6. Vividha Vritta.
7. Jame Jamshed.
8. Bombay Samachar.
9. Mumbai Vartaman.
10. Samyukta Karnatak.
11. Dnyan Prakash.
12. Kesari.
13. Ajmal.
14. Roznama-e-Khilafat.

and shall be affixed to notice board in all Taluka Offices.

By order of the Governor of Bombay.

J. BOOTH,
Joint Secretary to Government.
(6858)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

The Divisional Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, Poona invites tenders upto 14/- hrs. on 12-3-46 for supply of broken stone ballast on Dhond, Sholapur and Shahabad Sub-divisions.

2. The form of tender, schedule and conditions of contract can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- per set for each sub-division. This sum will not be refunded. 6872

TENDER NOTICE.

The Divisional Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, invites tenders in connection with "Construction of One Unit "Z" type quarters for Telegraph Linemen at Khardi", upto 3 P.M. on 15-3-46. The form of Tender, Schedule and Conditions of Contract, can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- per set. Plans for the work will be supplied on an additional payment of Rs. 2/- per set. These sums will not be refunded. 6860

NOTICE

Stock returns of yarn for the month ending 28th February 1946

The above mentioned return is due by the 5th March 1946 and is to be submitted in the prescribed form, to the Provincial Textile Controller, Opposite Kalachowki Post Office, Parel Road, Bombay. IF NO BUSINESS HAS BEEN DONE BLANK RETURNS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED. Licence holders are requested to see that the stock returns are submitted in time.

J. K. THAKORE.
Provincial Textile Controller,
Bombay.
Bombay, February 28, 1946. 6859

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED
PRINCESS STREET BRANCH

Constituents of the above Branch are requested to make any enquiries regarding their affairs at the main office of the Bank at Hornby Road as from Thursday 28th February 1946. 6862

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED
PRINCESS STREET BRANCH

Constituents of the above Branch are advised that the business of the Branch will be resumed at the main office of the Bank at Hornby Road on Monday 4th March 1946. 6866

THE BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

VACANCIES exist for Telegraph Signallers on the grade of Rs. 30-3-39 plus usual Dearness Allowance allowed under Rules. Applicants must have passed Matriculation or Junior Cambridge and must be able to receive & despatch not less than 15 words per minute. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to A. E. Howell C/o. Barsi Light Railway, Kurduwadi, District Sholapur.

All applications to be received before 15th March 1946. 6857

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

The following changes in the polling stations for elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Bombay City (Byculla and Parel) Urban General Constituency are notified under rule 20(1) of the Bombay Legislative Assembly Electoral (Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1936:—

Ward & Division	For	Substitute
E. 11. Mazagaon Tadwadi	Municipal land on Mazagaon site	Part of Victoria Gardens at corner of Parel Rd. and Connaught Road.
E. 12 1st & 2nd Nagpada Kamathipura	Municipal play ground 2nd Peerkhan St.	North Brook Gardens (Northern Portion) Grant Road.
F. 13 Sewree-Naigaum	Municipal play ground Opp. Bholwada Police Station.	Play Grounds of G. S. Medical College behind Naigaum Fire Brigade, Vincent Road.

No. A.D.M./227,
Collector's Office,
Old Custom House, Fort,
BOMBAY, February 1946.

G. V. BEDEKAR,
Collector of Bombay and
Returning Officer
6868

TENDER NOTICE

The Divisional Engineer G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, invites tenders in connection with "Construction of One Unit "Z" type quarters for Telegraph Linemen at Asangaon", upto 3 P. M. on 15-3-1946. The form of Tender, Schedule & Conditions of contract, can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- per set. Plans for the work will be supplied on an additional payment of Rs. 3/- per set. These sums will not be refunded. 6859

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary post of Cashier on Rs. 50-5/2-90 plus dress allowance of Rs. 6/- p.m. plus dearness allowance admissible for the Cottage and Small Scale Industries Sales Depot of the Department of Industries, Bombay. Candidates should have (1) passed at least matriculation or equivalent examination, (2) diploma in accountancy (preferably), (3) practical experience as cashier of at least 2 years in a leading commercial firm, (4) domiciled in Bombay Province. Applications giving details of educational qualifications, practical experience, age and domicile should reach the Director of Industries, (Marketing Section), Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, on or before 5th March, 1946. 6825

UGANDA PROTECTURATE
(British East Africa)
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from men and women graduates in Arts or Science of recognised Indian Universities, and also from Matriculates, to fill vacancies in the Government Indian Schools under the Education Department.

2. Vacancies exist in the following Grades:—

Grade II. £420 by £15 to £480 (per annum). (Senior Secondary Headmaster).

GRADE V. £180 by £12 to £300 (per annum), (Graduate Asst. Masters and Mistresses).

GRADE VI. £120 by £9 to £180; £180 by £12 to £240 (per annum) (Matriculate Asst. Masters and Mistresses).

There is also a vacancy in Grade V for an Assistant Mistress for Domestic Science, who should have attended at least a three year post-matriculation Domestic Science Course and be the holder of a Degree or diploma in this subject.

3. In the selection of the Teachers, consideration will be given to a candidate's previous teaching experience, training, degree or diploma and general proficiency in some of the extra-academical qualifications viz., football, cricket, hockey, music, arts and crafts, Physical Training, Scouting and Guiding.

4. A certain number of increments in the basic salary scales in Grades V and VI may be allowed to suitably qualified candidates on their first appointment in respect of previous training and experience.

5. The Indian Education Officer of the Protectorate Education Department will be in India towards the end of February and will make arrangements to interview candidates. His tour in India will include visits to Poona, Bombay, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Lahore, Delhi and Calcutta.

6. Applications for any of these posts, with full particulars of education, qualifications and teaching experience, present employment and salary, should be addressed to the Indian Education Officer, Uganda, c/o The Agents in India for the Uganda Protectorate, Ballard Road, Bombay. (6781)

NOTICE

WANTED Medical Officers with L.C.P.S. or equivalent qualification registrable under the Bombay Medical Practitioners Act 1912. Pay Rs. 160/- p.m. plus special pay Rs. 20/- p.m. compensatory allowance for loss of private practice Rs. 20/- p.m. permanent travelling allowance Rs. 27-8-0 p.m. temporarily increased by 50% or Rs. 10/- p.m. increased temporarily by 50% in lieu of daily allowance if free conveyance is provided. The appointments will be on a temporary basis. Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience, place of domicile, etc., should be addressed to the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay. Poona. 6871

NOTICE.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS (ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE) (C.P.M.—IV)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of a Tin Making Plant suitable for manufacturing 4 gallon tins K.O. type. Capacity approximately 500 tins per day.

OTHER ACCESSORIES: Presses, Dies, Hemming Machines, Squeezer Machines, Soldering Machines. Ruston Engine etc.

LOCATION: Indian Reserve Base Supply Depot, Lohta, Benares Cantt:

The plant is offered for sale as it is, with all faults and errors of description and Government do not guarantee its performance. Intending purchasers may view the plant on permits to be obtained from the Director of Disposals, Engineering Directorate, C.P.M.-IV Shahjahan Road, New Delhi and satisfy themselves in all respects before offering to purchase.

Tenders are invited for the plant and its accessories excluding stocks of tinplate and terneplate.

Tender forms, conditions of contract, details of plant and accessories can be obtained from Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi on payment of Rs. 5/- per set in cash or by money order by 9th March 1946.

Tenders in sealed covers superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR-2717/PLT-CPM-IV due on 15th March 1946" accompanied by a Deposit Call Receipt for Rs. 5,000/- deposited in favour of the Director-General of Disposals as earnest money in the Imperial Bank/Reserve Bank/Government Treasury should reach the Director of Disposals, Engineering Directorate (C.P.M.-IV), Shahjahan Road, New Delhi by 4 p. m. on 15th March 1946 latest. The offers should remain open for acceptance upto 30th April 1946.

Delivery of the plant and equipment will be ex-site and tenderers will be required to make all arrangements for their removal at their own expense within 30 days of the receipt of acceptance to offer.

The successful tenderer will also be required to deposit 10 per cent of the sale value in one of the approved forms as Security for the due performance of the contract. (6851)

REGIONAL DISPOSALS COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN CIRCLE BOMBAY.

INVITES TENDERS for purchase and removal of 9,000 glass carboys, each 1.2 cft. capacity, with or without unground stoppers and packed with straw in wooden crates. Carboys are available at H.gn Explosive Factory, Kirkee and can be used for storage of Corrosive liquids.

2. Offers in tenderer's own form in double covers, inner being sealed and superscribed Tender RCS/SYD/4759 and due date, should reach Phoenix Building Ballard Estate, Bombay not later than 4 p. m. on 12th March 1946 and remain open upto 20th March 1946.

3. Earnest money for 10 per cent of value of offer in Imperial/Reserve Bank of India or Government of India Treasury Receipt in favour of Regional Disposals Commissioner, Southern Circle, Bombay deposited under Head of Account "Revenue Deposits" must accompany tender. Earnest money is refundable to unsuccessful tenderers.

4. Sale is subject to Conditions of Contract Con. 117 obtainable at this office and is without guarantee of condition. Successful tenderers must complete delivery within fifteen days from date of acceptance. Samples can be inspected at this office or at site by arrangement with stockholder. 6867

TENDER NOTICE.

The Divisional Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, invites tenders in connection with "Provision of 10 additional latrines for Clerical staff in the General Depot at Parel", upto 3 P.M. on 15-3-1946. The form of Tender, Schedule and Conditions of contract, can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- per set. Plans for the work will be supplied on an additional payment of Rs 3/- per set. These sums will not be refunded. 6861

1-WEEK DANTON SHORTHAND

Only 4 rules. 6 easy Lessons First Lesson Free: Danton Shorthand School, (St. Albans), New Road. Post Box 43. Delhi 8

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts for the office of the Special Officer (Electric Grid), Bombay.

(1) Senior Draftsmen (Electrical and Mechanical) Scale of pay: Rs. 165-8-245.
(2) Assistant Draftsmen (Electrical and Mechanical), Scale of Pay: Rs. 125-5, 2-190.
(3) Draftsmen (Civil) Scale of Pay: Rs. 90-5/2-140, plus Compensatory Local Allowance.
(4) Assistant Draftsmen (Civil), Scale of Pay: Rs. 50-5/2-90, plus Compensatory Local Allowance.
(5) Tracers (Electrical and Mechanical) and (Civil), and Computors. Scale of Pay: Rs. 25-2-55-3-70, plus Compensatory Local Allowance, Higher starting pay upto Rs. 50/- can be given to suitable candidates for Tracer's post, the posts have the benefit of Contributory Provident Fund and Dearness Allowance admissible from time to time.

The posts are temporary but likely to last a long time, and some of them are likely to be made permanent.

The candidates for the posts of Draftsmen should ordinarily be Engineering Degree or Diploma holders or possess admissible Engineering qualifications. Those who have passed the Second Grade examination for the Drawing Certificate of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and have obtained a certificate of Architectural course or students who have passed through Sir—J. J. School of Art, after acquiring a fair theoretical knowledge of building construction, drawing, tracing etc., are also eligible to apply

For one post under item (1), intimate knowledge of Hydropower station design, structural steel and reinforced concrete construction and working knowledge of designs of dams, tunnels, pipelines, machine foundations, building construction estimating, are desirable, and for another post under item (1), intimate knowledge of steam and Diesel Power Station designs, structural steel, ordinary R. C. C. construction, building foundations, construction and estimating are necessary.

The Assistant Draftsmen under item (2) should be acquainted with structural steel and reinforced concrete construction, building constructions estimating and taking out quantities.

Draftsmen (Civil) under items (3) and (4) should be well versed in the preparation of plans and estimates for roads, buildings, bridges, structural steel and reinforced concrete construction, ordinary water supply and sanitary installation and possess general knowledge of heavy machine foundations and designs of dams etc.

Candidates for Draftsmen's posts should have 10 years practical experience and those for Assistant Draftsmen's posts, 5 years practical experience.

Candidates for posts of Tracers and Computors under item (5) should have practical experience of not less than 3 years in the type of work which they will be called upon to do.

Applications giving particulars of age, Caste, Sub-Caste, domicile, educational qualifications and practical experience, should reach the Special Officer (Electric Grid) Electric Grid Offices, Foreshore Road, Bombay 1, on or before 20th March 1946.

6855

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PARWATIBAI, widow of the late Mr. Shamrao Bapuji Dharadhar and EKNATH SHAMRAO DHARADHAR have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim of any kind whatsoever on or upon the said property is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 5th floor Alli Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Turner Road, Bandra, within the Registration Sub-District of Bandra Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District together with the buildings, structures and a well standing thereon and containing by admeasurement 790 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's old land Revenue No. Survey No. 174, Pot Nos. 4, 1 and 6 and non-agricultural Survey No. 285 of Danda/Municipal No. 22 A and bounded on North by Turner Road, on South by the property of Kachwalla, on East by the property of Mr. Dinshaw H. Dhungora known as Victory Villa and on the West by the Road and beyond that property of Mr. Vijaykar and standing in the lands records in the name of the deceased Shamrao B. Dharadhar.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1945.

D. G. DESAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(6854)

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